

The Hartford Republican.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1907.

No. 17

TOBACCO GROWERS AT OWENSBORO.

Law and Order People lost in
Shuffle.

Sale of 1907 Crop by Hom
house Ratified by Un
animous Vote.

Owensboro witnessed one of the largest crowds of men ever seen in the city on last Saturday, says the Owensboro Inquirer. The original call that brought it together was one not expected to bring very many men together, but there was something mysterious about the call and its circulation and about the influence that this call exerted in bringing out a large crowd or rather two large crowds.

ANONYMOUS FIRST CALL.

The first call was an anonymous one, but by prominent and responsible farmers who have been uneasy since the "peaceful army" of poolers visited the country. They are, chiefly, those who do not pool and who are determined not to pool. In some way the word got out that the organization or the meeting was to denounce and antagonize the so-called "army of peaceful invasion." This seemed to be ample to call the "army" back and it came in larger numbers than ever before. Not only did it come, but it took possession of the courthouse peacefully and for the purpose of promoting peace and of redeclaring itself in favor of peace and of peaceful methods, and to declare vigorously against any who should disturb or threaten to disturb the public peace.

HOME WAREHOUSE MEETING.

Another call was issued for the purpose of getting together the members of the recent organized independent tobacco growers for the purpose of getting their sanction of the sale by the committee or officers of the Green River Equity Warehouse company of the 1907 crop of tobacco pooled or promised to be pooled with that company. This body finally held its meeting in the courthouse yard. It was presided over by J. D. Jeffrey of the home warehouse company. A series of resolutions were read by Hon. H. G. Overstreet and adopted by the meeting. They endorsed the sale of the crop of the 1907 tobacco, promised support to law and order, and denounced all threats and acts of intimidation. The resolutions are said to have been prepared by Dr. B. F. Tichenor and are very mild compared with what a few wished them to be.

After they were read a short talk was made by Mr. Overstreet and another was made by Dr. B. F. Tichenor. Both were conservative, and the only words that could be considered at all bitter were those of Mr. Overstreet when he said, in reference to the Louisville poolers, "Take away from them a few paid officers or managers and there will be none of them left." The session of this meeting was short. It was a fine opportunity for an orator but there seemed to be none there wound up. The crowd was large and eager and would have listened to almost any utterance that might have been made, but the fear of being silent, perhaps it was, that made the orators mute. After adjournment the crowd lingered about the court house yard and wherever it seemed that one man was having a few about him others would flock to them and listen. In this way the great crowd broke up.

The circuit court room was the announced place of meeting and here was held the lengthier and the more orderly meeting of the day. It was called to order at the time announced for the meeting of the farmers. President J. D. Jeffrey of the Green River District Equity Warehouse company was the first to attract attention. He rose as if to call the meeting to order and announced that he was ready for the transaction of business. It required but a glance over the quiet but thickly crowded audience to show him that he was not in the house of his friends but surrounded with those who regarded him and his associates in their corporate capacity as genuine types of the genus dunces. He then said there was not room for all to get in the court room and they would adjourn to the court house yard. Mr. Jeffrey started to leave and only a very few followed him. Many began to protect and call out for him to go on with his meeting. "Go on with the business" cried one and then others took it up. "What are you afraid of?" asked one and then another called out. "You are too cowardly to pre-

side. Anyway Mr. Jeffrey did not preside or attempt to preside. He left the room promptly.

J. W. Dunn took the chair. He announced the first thing in order was the electing of a chairman. T. V. T. Baker of Floral, Ky., was chosen unanimously and he went forward at once and took the chair.

M. F. Sharp, of Ohio county, was chosen secretary. Mr. E. D. Bruner then offered the following resolutions which were heard and adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

We, the committee on resolutions of tobacco growers of the Green River district, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, A call has been made for all persons who believe in law and order, the protection of home and property and the preservation of the rights of the common people to meet at the court house in Owensboro, Ky., on Nov. 9th, 1907, and

Whereas, This is in perfect accord with the principles and objects of the American Society of Equity, therefore we heartily endorse the object as set out in the call, and

Whereas, We believe that the plan of pooling tobacco as a means of protecting the growers against ruinously low prices arbitrarily made by the tobacco trust, and believing that it should be recognized as the unques-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BARNETT IS EQUITY HEAD.

M. F. Sharp, of National
Board of Directors

Says That Everitt Made No Kick
at Convention Which Elect-
ed Mr. Barnett.

M. F. Sharp, of the national board of the A. S. of E. is in the city to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the National Tobacco Growers' association, says the Owensboro Inquirer. He was asked by the Inquirer in regard to the status of Mr. J. A. Everitt, founder of the A. S. of E., with the association and also in regard to the charges of Mr. Everitt that there was a conspiracy to oust him but that it had failed. Mr. Sharp who was one of those most active in ferreting out the facts that incriminated Mr. Everitt and caused the delegates to the national meeting to conclude to turn him down, said: "Mr. Everitt has only himself and his arbitrary conduct to blame for his being ousted. The convention that turned him down was regular in every respect, and he assisted in its being called together.

"After he was defeated for the presidency he even shook hands with Mr. C. M. Barnett, the new President, and congratulated him on his election and promised to do all in his power to assist him in carrying on the good work. Now he turns about and issues an address through his paper and calls on all to follow him and to disregard the action of the national convention. His conduct is very absurd. I never attended a convention of any kind of the same size where there was greater unanimity than there was at the Indianapolis convention and one of the most unanimous of all acts was that of the election of Mr. Barnett to succeed Mr. Everitt."

"What is your opinion, Mr. Sharp, will become of the national organ, Up-to-Date Farming?"

"Well, I suppose that is the property of Mr. Everitt. I do not know that the organization can claim that, though it has been fostered and supported by the A. S. of E. cash. In fact, steps are already being taken by President Barnett and the national board to start a new paper as the organ of the association. All plans are not yet perfected but they soon will be and I believe the first issue will be out in short time. This newspaper will be called the Equity Farm Journal. President Barnett is now at Indianapolis perfecting all these arrangements.

"I do not know what further steps will be taken to show that Mr. Barnett is the rightful president but I know that the overwhelming majority of the delegates to the national convention know it and will induce all who come within the range of their influence to know it too. I am sure that the new publication will help still further and that the A. S. of E. will soon be continuing its great work uninterrupted."

CALEB POWERS AGAIN ON TRIAL.

Offered Pardon Issued by
Governor Taylor.

Court Asked to Direct That Both
Republicans and Democrats
be Summoned as Jurors.

At the calling of the Caleb Powers' case for a fourth trial at Georgetown Monday because of the absence of about 100 witnesses of the 132 summoned by the Commonwealth a postponement of one day was granted by Special Judge John Morris. The defense announced that it would urge a trial at this term of court. A new line of defense will be adopted, it is believed, and Powers' attorneys will attempt to show that Henry Youtsey not only conceded the conspiracy which led to the assassination of William Goebel, but fired the fatal shot himself.

Martin Lawrence, former Jailer of Franklin county, and at one time or another the keeper of all the defendants in the Goebel cases who have been in jail, is said to be the man by whom the defense proposes to detail an alleged conversation between Henry E. Youtsey, the convict, and "Tallow Dick" Combs, the negro witness killed by a train near Georgetown some weeks ago. As the story goes in advance of the telling of it on the witness stand, Lawrence says that he, on one occasion while Youtsey and Combs were in jail at Frankfort heard the negro say to Youtsey that his (Youtsey's) aim was not true, or his sight not good, and that Youtsey's reply was to the effect that the end he sought had nevertheless been accom-

plished.

The second day of the trial was consumed in disposing of preliminary motions, Judge John S. Morris declining to recognize the Taylor pardon and refusing to allow the defense to file a plea in abatement, though he permitted the defense to make an avowal which will be part of the record should the case be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Commonwealth announced its readiness to go into a trial, but could not force an announcement from the defense which is believed to be feeling out Judge Morris before deciding whether or not a trial is wanted at this time.

The plea in abatement offered for filing Tuesday comprises several thousand words, but the substance is contained in the following paragraph taken from the document:

Comes the defendant, Caleb Powers, and says that on the tenth day of March, 1900, he was pardoned of the crime with which he is charged in the indictment herein by William S. Taylor, who was then Governor of Kentucky, that said pardon was delivered to him and he accepted same, as he refers to and files and pleads same in bar of further proceedings under said indictment.

Defendant further says that said contest for the governorship was terminated by the death of Goebel on the 3rd day of February, 1900; that on January 31, 1900, the said W. S. Taylor, Governor of Kentucky, by proclamation of that date duly issued, published and made known to the Senators and Representatives constituting the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, adjourned said Legislature to meet in the city of London, Ky., on the sixth day of February, 1900.

To deny its efficiency or to refuse defendant his freedom thereunder and discharge from the crime herein charged is to deny him due process of law and equal protection of the law in violation of the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Kentucky.

Wherefore, defendant prays that his pardon by William S. Taylor, dated March 10, 1900, be recognized as the act of the Governor of Kentucky and he stand pardoned and acquitted of the crime charged in the indictment herein and that he be permitted to prove all the allegations contained herein, as he now offers to do, and to go hence without delay. The defendant, Caleb Powers, says that the statements of the foregoing plea are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Judge Morris, who is presiding as trial judge, never saw the defendant Powers until after his appointment as Special Judge, and has never seen any of the other defendants in the Goebel

murder cases. He never read a line of the testimony in the newspapers, and his information of the whole case is altogether gleaned from reading the written opinion of the Court of Appeals. His knowledge of criminal law and the practice was obtained through sixteen years of service as Commonwealth's Attorney of the old Seventeenth judicial district.

The most dramatic scene of the Powers trial so far occurred Wednesday afternoon just before court adjourned. Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington one of the attorneys for Powers, presented a written motion asking that the court instruct the Sheriffs to summons as jurors men of both the Republican and Democrat parties.

He cited authorities showing that such had been done in other States, and attempting to show that the situation in Kentucky was such that Power could only expect a fair trial from a jury of divided political opinion. It is needless to say that Judge Morris overruled the motion.

AGUINALDO ATTENDS THE TAFT FUNCTION.

Former Leader of Insurgents
Greatly Pleased With
Secretary's Visit.

Manila, Nov. 10.—A feature of the visit of Secretary of War Taft to Manila was the presence of Aguinaldo at several of the functions, for the first time since his capture. Discussing the probable results of the visit of Mr. Taft to Manila with a representative of the Associated Press, he said: "It is my belief that the benefits to follow the visit to the Philippine people will be greater than which can recognize at the present time. I am at present unable to form an opinion offhand of the possible future advantages, but am confident that it has done good. The inauguration of the Assembly has gone a long way to cement the friendship of my people with the people of the United States. As a fulfillment of a solemn promise, which many expected would not be fulfilled, the defense to make an avowal which will be part of the record should the case be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Commonwealth's aim was not true, or his sight not good, and that Youtsey's reply was to the effect that the end he sought had nevertheless been accomplished.

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MACHINE POLITIES WAS THE CAUSE.

Silver Craze First Step To-
wards Dissolution.

Increase of Taxation, Misman-
agement of Asylums,
the Fruit.

souri the machine had been shattered, and the people of Kentucky sobered by the very excess of political revelry set about a sane solution of a long confused situation.

The ghost of Goebel had become a household familiarity, the mistakes of Taylor were personal and easily remedied by selection of fitter leadership, and the forcible trials of Hargis had unmarred the Powers nightmare. The dog tax, the clumsily concealed increase in taxation, the horrors of asylum management, the extravagance in public expenditures, the blooming fool constitutional amendment, the double dealing with the temperance people were among the products of the machine Goebel built and Beckham oiled, that the people of Kentucky rose up and smote to the earth November 5th.

It is but fair to say that the magnificent victory of Mr. Willson and his associate candidates on the Republican State ticket was more a victory of the people of Kentucky over the Frankfort machine than a victory of the Republicans over the Democrats of the grand old Commonwealth.

J. H. THOMAS,
Narrows, Ky.

TOBACCO BARN BURNED TWO CROPS DESTROYED.

Warehouse at Owenton is De-
stroyed and Incendiary
Is Suspected.

Owenton, Ky., Nov. 11.—The tobacco barn belonging to T. T. Vailandingham, near this town, was burned to the ground last night at about 12 o'clock. Owing to the lateness of the hour no alarm was turned in and the barn and its contents were soon consumed.

A large quantity of tobacco belonging to several different persons was burned, including about fifteen hogsheads of old tobacco, the remainder being of the 1907 crop.

The amount of insurance could not be ascertained, but it is said that only the old tobacco was covered, in which case the loss will reach a considerable amount. The barn was a new one, and not insured.

The origin of the fire has not yet been discovered, and is something of a mystery, as there seems to have been no way in which it could have begun inside the barn. The probability is strongly in favor of the theory that it was the work of incendiaries.

Call Meeting of the Green River Tobacco Growers Association. To be held in Owenton at 10 o'clock a. m., November 20. All counties in the district are requested to send delegates from each local. Delegates are requested to inform themselves so that they may be able to report the per cent of tobacco pooled. Other important business to come up for determination.

J. S. CULLIN, Pres.



COUGH INSURANCE

REXALL CHERRY JUICE is the most economical insurance against coughs you can get. One large bottle will insure a whole family against coughs, colds and grippe for a whole year. Cheap insurance isn't it. The first dose—just one teaspoonful will relieve your cough—four doses will stop your cough and a twenty-five cent bottle will break up the worst cold you ever had and we guarantee it like all the Rexall Remedies in that if you are not perfectly satisfied all you have to do is return the bottle and get your money.

REXALL CHERRY JUICE COUGH SYRUP is pleasant to take, tart and tasty and children like it.

Per bottle, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

James H. Williams
The Rexall Store

TELEPHONE.

Older Facts Since 1678
Eliminates in the Latest
Marvel.

In 1678, Christian Huygens, a Dutch mathematician, worked at a theory of the undulation of light in an ether which was a conveying medium and which might explain the phenomena of light. Before he started on this theory of the undulation of the ether scientists and philosophers had worked over the problem of that transcendental thing which enveloped them and through which sound were carried and images presented.

In the history of wireless telegraphy by A. Frederick Collins, it is pointed out at least 1,000 years before Christ the question was at issue whether the stellar space was filled with a substance, a fluid-filling matter.

Huygens struck the first practical note, and Michael Faraday, in 1845 held to Huygens undulatory theory by a firm belief in its eventual practical realization, began to experiment. He succeeded in establishing the fact of an all-pervading medium. Faraday was followed by James Clark Maxwell, who, in 1861, systematized Faraday's conception with his electro-magnetic theory of light, a theory which means that light, electricity, and magnetism are transmitted by the same ether at an identical rate of speed.

The next step toward wireless communication was made in the study of wave motions. Hertz was the first to employ the term electric radiation. He used the term, Collins points out, to describe the waves emitted from a Leyden jar. They have been called Hertzian waves ever since.

Before Hertz's discovery Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C., had succeeded in magnetizing needles at a distance. He used a frictional machine on the floor of his house and magnetized needles on the floor below. This was sending electrical power through the air with a practical denomination of its passing.

With a discovery that the air was a means of conveyance for electricity came the effort to produce electric discharges. Sparks were produced as early as 1602, but they were so small that they could be barely seen with the naked eye. In 1745 came the discovery and development of the jar in which electricity could be stored—the Leyden jar. Then the sparks began to fly, and with them, the certainty among scientific investigators of the phenomenon of electricity, that the passing of a spark into the air meant a displacement of air and a consequent agitation that might be directed and used.

The sparks were made to grow until Elihu Thompson in 1877 produced them sixty-four inches long.

Guitard, in 1850, observed in dust-laden air, when electrified, the particles of dust cohered into the forms of strings. Here was the first practical hint of a path through the void. A. S. Varley, in 1866, tried experiment with a loose mass of dust containing conducting material as if to blaze a highway through the wilderness of ether.

In 1879 Prof. Hughes sent a wireless signal a mile distance, using a microphonic carbon joint as a detector of the waves. Hertz, in 1888, devised a metal ring for the detection of induction.

In 1894 the question of sending signals by the Hertz radiator and receiving them with his detector was one that engaged the minds of scientists. Lodge employed a device by which he discovered what he called the coherer. This was named as the result of his observation that the action of electricity on metal filings was coherence, that is, a clustering of the particles to ether.

All the rest of the story of how the air was harnessed and made to serve the purpose of mankind in its communication from continent to continent is enshrined in the last eventful decade. Marconi as a boy was interested in the Hertzian waves and their control. In his teens he experimented in the country place of his parents, near Poggiochio, in Italy. The first practical system of generating and transmitting electric waves through the air was worked out by him in 1896. In 1901 he managed to transmit the letter S from Cornwall to Newfoundland. In 1902 the steamship Philadelphia kept in communication with the Marconi station at Poldhu when out 155 miles. At the end of that year communication between the continents was established, but it remained until yesterday to have in operation so completely in accord with the demands of speed and accuracy that it became a distinct commercial and economic factor in the life of to-day.—New York Times.

Fish Off the Prairies.

The Prairie State of Illinois shipped last year to the three principal Eastern markets, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, nearly 20,000,000 pounds of fresh fish; and these fish were not from Lake Michigan nor from the Mississippi, but many of the originally bounding rescued from

mud holes and overflow ponds, were taken in the course of the regular and scientific development of the fishing industry in the heart of the Prairie State. Nearly all of these fish were of the variety known as "coarse"—carp and buffalo predominating—and were for the use of the foreign-born population. A small part, besides a considerable quantity locally consumed, were large-mouthed black bass, crappie, sunfish and other of the "finer" sorts. The Illinois River, which is to form a part of Chicago's deep waterway to the gulf is one of the most beautiful rivers in America. Formed by the union of the Fox, the Kankakee and the Des Plaines, each a lovely prairie stream, it flows down through the trough which was once the outlet of the Great Lakes to the Mississippi. Owing to its steadiness and gentleness its banks are more stable than those of any other known navigable river, and its channel does not vary from year to year. It is grass bordered, and often resembles broad canal rather than a river.—Correspondence Boston Transcript.

My Best Friend.

Alexander Benton, who lives on Rural Route 1, Fort Edward, N. Y., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is my best earthly friend. It cured me of asthma six years ago. It has also performed a wonderful cure of incipient consumption for my son's wife. The first bottle ended the terrible cough, and this accomplished, the other symptoms left by one, until she was perfectly well. Dr. King's New Discovery's power over coughs and colds is simply marvelous." No other remedy has ever equaled it. Fully guaranteed by all druggists. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

In Kentucky.

The election results in Kentucky are really not very surprising when we recall the recent history of the State. The true and tried leaders of the party have been gradually eliminated, and the small fry have been on top. There was bound to be an end of this sort of thing at some time, and the end is in sight.

Kentucky is normally a Democratic state. With men like John G. Carlisle, Wm. Lindsey, Henry Watterson, the late Col. Breckinridge and others sidetracked, it is no wonder that the Democratic ascendancy in Kentucky has been tottering recently. When William Goebel was assassinated several years ago, the Republican party was seriously damaged, and Democratic ascendancy was continued by that death. Goebel became a martyr, and a certain set of small fry politicians have been thriving on that martyrdom ever since. Had Goebel not been murdered, he would long ago have been relegated to private life with the disapproval of the people of Kentucky.

Goebel was able, unamiable and entirely unscrupulous. He canvassed the state of Kentucky for governor, with the result that he had only a trifle over 100 votes in a convention of over 1,000 delegates. Hardin and Stone together had eight or nine votes to Goebel's one. Yet by deceiving and betraying Stone, getting control of the organization and nervily unseating several hundred delegates, Goebel managed to secure the Democratic nomination. It was the most artful piece of highway robbery ever perpetrated against the Democracy of Kentucky.

In the election that ensued Goebel was defeated and the state election commissioners, who were Democrats, issued a certificate of election to the Republican candidate, Taylor. But Goebel who was still a state senator, held on to his purpose and put up a contest before the legislature in order to pluck the governorship as he plucked the Democratic nomination. In short, he was planning a cold steal. It is hardly necessary to say that both parties lost their heads, and in the midst of the general excitement some fool Republican shot Goebel.

It was only natural that this murderer should react against the Republican party and make people forget the political sins of William Goebel. But the small fry collected around Goebel have been living on his murderer ever since. They have the real murderer—Henry Youtsey—go in a measure, and have concentrated their effort to bring about the hanging of Caled Powers, who wasn't in Frankfort when Goebel was killed and who has been connected with the murder only by transparent perfurers. The Powers case has been a greater stain on Kentucky than the Dreyfus case was on France, but France had the courage to correct her mistake.

Kentucky, however, has evidently grown tired of a steady diet of Goebel. The Democrats have made so many tactical mistakes in perpetuating the memory of that dastardly crime that the people have elected a Republican governor. It is likely that Gov. Willson will pardon Powers and right what seems to be a great wrong. We trust he will do this not only in the interest of justice, but in the interest of the people of Kentucky. It is time to put the Goebel case to sleep and resume normal ways.

Kentucky can not afford to live up on a memory.—Commercial Appeal, Dem.

FOUND THAT THE BOY COULD WALK.

Some Successful Non-Surgical Work Done at Surgical Clinic.

Because Tennyson Phillips, age ten, who knew he could not walk, was compelled to walk anyhow. Dr. H. R. Allen and the State College Hospital seem to be in trouble. Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, parents of Pennington, declare he has been cruelly treated by the physician. The physician and the score of medical students who witnessed the boy's treatment in clinic at the hospital Thursday say the boy was made to walk by being convinced that there was nothing the matter with his powers of locomotion—that he was scared into walking, in other words, though he had not walked without braces, for several years.

"The boy was brought to the clinic," said Dr. Allen, "by the mother. She said he had been scalded seven years ago and had never been able to walk since. He was wearing a set of braces that covered almost his whole body. One glance at them caused me to think that if the boy could walk with those braces on, he could walk better without them. They didn't seem to provide any support whatever.

"I examined his legs for any deformities there might be and found none, nor was there any evidence of his having been scalded at any time. The mother called attention to his knees, says they were swollen. I could not see the swelling, nor could any of the students or nurses.

"I came to the conclusion that the boy could walk if he were only convinced that he could. So I sent the mother from the room and had the boy lie on the operating table. I told him I intended to amputate his legs, that they were of no use to him, and that keeping him in braces was considerable expense to his parents. He agreed that it should be done. The prospect didn't seem to worry him at all. He called my bluff, in other words.

"I had the students bring the instruments necessary for amputation, and still he showed no signs of fear. This aroused suspicion of another kind but that need not be mentioned.

"Finally, I said to the students that inasmuch as I didn't intend to use chloroform, they could see that he didn't make a noise when I began to cut. I told them to stuff a towel in his mouth, in order to smother his cries. As I did that I turned my back. He immediately slipped off the table to the floor.

"Don't do that, doctor," he cried, "I can walk!"

"He was standing upright. I told him to walk. He ran across the room. I said to him that he couldn't walk, that he could only run. Then he walked slowly. He kept his back humped, however, and I made some objection to that. Then he walked as straight as anybody.

"We called his mother in to see the boy walk. He walked across the room to her. To our surprise, it made her angry. It wasn't right, she declared, to abuse him that way. She demanded the braces. Well, it seems that some one of the students or someone else had sequestered the braces. I don't know what became of them. She got a cab to take the boy home."

Clarence Stickland, son of State Representative Harry G. Strickland, of Greenfield, one of the students in the class, went home with the mother and son. He says that the boy walked without difficulty from the carriage to the door of the house.

E. R. Rush, of Indianapolis, and others of the students tell the story of the boy's learning to walk in much the same manner as Dr. Allen. When Tennyson was first brought into the class, they say, and the braces were taken off, he could not stand up. His legs gave way under him. Several efforts were made to induce him to stand alone, but each time his legs doubled up and he fell to the floor.—Indianapolis News.

When the baby is cross and has you worried and worn out you will find that a little Cascasweet, the well known remedy for babies and children will quiet the little one in a short time. The ingredients are printed plainly on the bottle. Contains no opiates. Sold by all druggists. m

Extinct.

The difference between Pilgrims and Puritans? Why this? Anybody can be a Pilgrim, but there aren't any more Puritans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Passing of J. A. Everitt.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, ex-president of the American Society of Equity, has probably enjoyed about as much advertising in the past year as almost any man outside of the official family of the president of the United States, and a few trust magnates. As an advertiser of what he was going to do Mr. Everitt was a hummer, but it appears that the society caught onto the fact that his interest in the society began and ended in his desire to build up his own paper, which he had agreed with himself should be

the official organ for a period of fifty years.

When Mr. Everitt started the society he foresaw that if it grew to be as great as his dreams told him it would be, its power and profits would be something phenomenal. With this in view he undertook to forestall any action which might be taken by the members in time to come, by a contract whereby Up-to-date Farming was to be the official paper for a period of fifty years.

At the time this contract was made there were no members of the society except those chosen by Mr. Everitt as incorporators of the society and selected by him as officials. As editor of the paper he desired a fifty year contract; as president of the society he readily agreed to bind the society for that length of time, and the men he had chosen to help him found little difficulty in arguing themselves into the belief that it would be for the best interests of the society to be thus bound to Mr. Everitt, and they—or a majority of them, counting Mr. Everitt, voted to endorse the contract which Mr. Everitt, as president, and the secretary he had chosen had made with Mr. Everitt, publisher.

Of course the common law of this country and of England, and most of our state laws agree in saying that no man as officer or director of a corporation shall make a contract with himself whereby he becomes a beneficiary of his own act; but it is doubtful whether Mr. Everitt expected such contract to hold good in court as he has never before made it known to a convention, and did so this time only when he found the convention had determined upon owning or controlling an organ of its own, when he sprung it, presumably as a bluff.

To be sure contract was no good until the society had attained the proper proportions, for had it been presented to a new society it would have been repudiated, and its enforcement would have killed the society at any stage.

To be sure contract was no good when the motion was made to repudiate it, Mr. Everitt acknowledged that he presumed there was not a delegate in the house who believed the contract was anything else than a selfish endeavor to further his own interests; but he declared that it was really an effort to protect the society against any effort it might make to have more than one official paper or any other official paper for fear they might get an over supply of official papers. The society, however, took the same view of it that he feared it would and repudiated the contract by a vote of 271 to 14.

If Mr. Everitt had succeeded in building up a society with a million members; and had kept his paper as the official paper, with himself as sole manager of its policy, he would be in a position to control parties; to dictate to trusts; to tear down or build up individuals, and to feather his own nest to any extent he might desire. The society saw all this and was determined to take that power out of the hands of any one individual. In fact that was the real issue at stake. Other individual members of the society may have had ambitions, but all ambition of all the factions was subordinated to this great desire to make the official organ the agent and servant of the people instead of the tool of any one man. In other words the society decided that it, the society, was too large to be owned by any one individual, even if his name was J. A. Everitt.

If Mr. Everitt had been willing to agree that the society, through its directors, should control the editorial policy of its own organ he might still be publishing the official paper, but he was not willing and the society has started a paper of its own.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy:

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE KENTUCKY Light and Power Co.

(INCORPORATED)

WILL WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARE CLEAN, HEALTHY AND SAFE. NO HOME OR BUSINESS HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM, WHEN IN REACH.

M. L. HEAVRIN, Manager.

Ohio County Supply Co.

(Incorporated.)

Hartford, Ky.

Hardware, Machinery and all Kinds of Farming Implements.

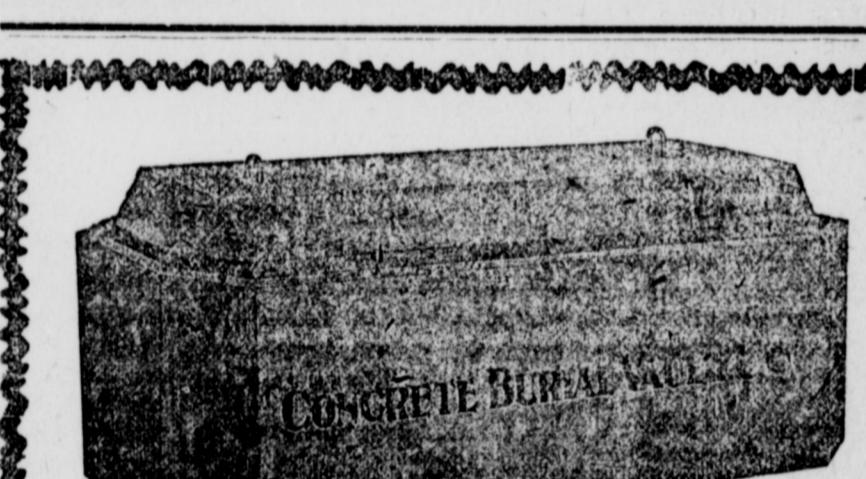
We carry a complete line of Buggies and Surrays. When you buy a Buggy, you do not want to make a mistake in material and workmanship. We handle only the best makes and can therefore recommend all our vehicles. Can make prices to suit all customers.

Agent for the famous Oliver Chilled Plows, Blount, True Blue and Moline with all repairs for same.

A full line of fence wire, Steel and Felt Roofing, Myer's Deep Well Pumps, Cultivators, Disc Harrows and Drills. Also, all kinds of Field Seeds.

We handle the following well known brands of Wagons: Mitchell, Mogul, Blount and Owensboro. Also, Deering and Milwaukee Harvesting Machinery.

We sell the best Gasoline Engine on the market, and Corn Crushers and Meal Mills to connect with same, Lawn Mowers and Swings. The largest supply house in Ohio county. Give us a call. Prices always equitable.



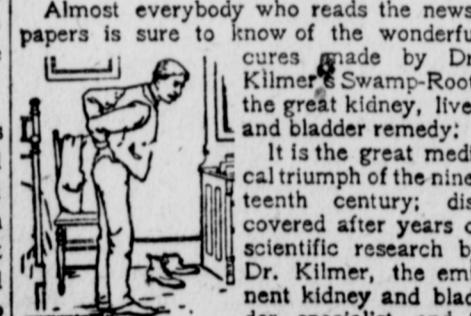
(Incorporated.)

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EGYPTIAN CEMENT VAULTS

And puts them in the grave. The only absolutely perfect vault made. It is water-tight, air-tight, vermin and worm-proof. The greatest invention of the age. If you desire to lay away the dead in the most satisfactory manner, you will certainly demand one of these vaults. Manufactured right here in Hartford.

BLACK & BIRKHEAD, Mgrs.



Up to the Minute.

THIS IS THE STYLE YOU GET IF YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHING AT

Pearl's Pantiorum.

You not only get style, but you get the best workmanship possible. You get a finish and individuality that no other tailors can produce. A guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We have on display over

EIGHT HUNDRED DIFFERENT PATTERNS

That you can select from. BROWNS, the most popular color of the season, you will find in numerous shades. Suits and Overcoats, \$15 and up to \$50.

SHOES.

We are agent for the celebrated Ralston Health Shoe, style and quality in every pair. Give me your order and try them. Sold at one price all over the United States, \$4.00. Nothing higher, nothing cheaper. A catalogue upon request.

PEARL'S

NO ONE WILL STOP AMERICAN FLEET.

"Bob" Evans Says Americans
Can Rest Assured.

Right Side in Feast Frolic or
Fight—Fears Western
Hospitality.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is soon to depart in command of the battleship squadron for the Pacific, was the guest of a notable dinner given by the Lotus club. A large number of distinguished guests participated in the greeting to the admiral and the speakers included besides the guest of honor, Senator Chauncey Depew, former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw Bishop Potter, Seth Low, Rear Admiral Coghlan and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Columbia university. In responding to a toast to his health, Rear Admiral Evans said:

"This fleet of sixteen battleships and other vessels will sail from Hampton Roads, December 16. I don't think anybody wants to stop it. I don't think anybody will stop it, for I know the men and I know the ships. You won't be disappointed in the fleet whether it proves to be a feast, a frolic or a fight."

"It would please me much to take the fleet to Yokohama. I know the Japanese and I know we would get a welcome there. I know it would not be the welcome we would get from a certain gang in San Francisco. I do not fear the flower shows and the dog shows, but I do fear the hospitality of these western people. When I took charge of the fleet two and one-half years ago, we had some get practice out there, which I thought was good, and it was good. But during our last target practice in Massachusetts bay, we did better than was ever done in the world before."

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores—throughly cleanses—and is healing and soothing. Good for piles. Sold by all druggists. Good for piles. Sold by all druggists.

Useful Bob White.

James Burbank was in the city Saturday saying a good word for the anti-quail shooting law, and advising our citizens not to kick against it. He lives over the line. One day last winter he shot four quails and his children in cleaning them found in their claws great wads of dead chinch bugs. They soaked one wad out and counted 389 bugs, besides a lot of other insect matter which is undoubtedly injurious to crops. And this is why Mr. Burbank will never again willingly kill a quail.—Morley Democrat.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseases Cancer, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rising and bumpy skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails. 35tf

Waging the Populist Whiskers.

Some of the old Populist leaders, of whom Mr. Bryan is practically the most conspicuous, are saying that their principles are marching on, though the party is no more. They assert that their agitation started in the small return received by farmers for their products, and that they also demand railroad regulation. Furthermore, they ask if a currency of checks is any better, or as good, as one of government greenbacks unsecured by coin. If such questions were as penetrating as the Populists of old imagine, they would occupy the position of being better able to state a principle than run a party. They went down into the muck of fusion with the Democratic party, thus sacrificing their principles and at the same time earning a merited and emphatic defeat. As their organization fell away the only remainder was a dicker with Democrats for offices here and there, and at last their Democratic allies dropped them as not worth bargaining with.

Whatever changes may be made in the supply of currency in the United States, the money in circulation will be kept on a parity with gold. The bank check expedited was not suggested nor authorized by the government. A more extensive use of checks by the people in handling their accounts would be a good thing, but there is no thought that checks are to take the place of the currency of the government, all as good as gold. The national authorities can and will supply such a circulating medium and in an amount ample for the sound

The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

demands of business. What comfort can the apostles of 50-cent dollars or unredemable greenbacks find in this bedrock fact? The Populists, like other citizens, may see weak points to be remedied, but going about it the wrong way will not help matters. When the Populist joined with the Democrats they struck their colors on principles. If they originated any that were valuable they "laid down" on them in a vain effort to share the spoils.—Globe-Democrat.

IS PRINTED BY REQUEST.

Receive Easily Prepared, and
Many Swear By It.

Many of Our Citizens Speak Well
of the Home Prescription Which
Helps Them to Health.

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Karon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A local druggist is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from our home druggists.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive kidneys; overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kinds, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine, of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it's said to do wonders for many persons.

The Scranton (Pa.) Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October, of 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

 Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature.

It will help you to avoid taking cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50¢ AND \$1.00.

J. A. EVERITT, SEEDS- MAN, DEPOSED.

Czarism No Longer Tolerated By
Members of the A.
S. of E.

To show how much J. A. Everitt, seedsman, of Indianapolis, has been in control of the American Society of Equity, the following facts are given, by the Equity Press Bureau of Indianapolis:

He was the founder of the society. Mr. W. L. Hearron, of Carlinville, Ill., claims the distinction of having originated the plan. His claim is supported by 27 affidavits of men who helped him to promote 5 local unions in the year 1898. He sent his plans to Mr. Everitt so he claims, but never received any word in reply. Even though this be true it was through Mr. Everitt's efforts that the society was launched.

In the first place as publisher, he made a contract with himself as President, and three others, whereby his paper, Up-to-date Farming was to be the official paper for a term of fifty years. As owner of that paper he has received good remuneration for advertising.

He was President and by some means or other has managed to hold down the chair for the past five years and drew a salary.

As President, he managed to have his book-keeper, Mr. I. C. Rous, appointed treasurer. As publisher he either gave Mr. Rous all the space used by R. C. Iroring & Co. (I. C. Rous by the way) of allowed it as additional remuneration for his services.

As publisher, in the past year he has received from the society a sum in excess of \$30,000 as subscription to his paper. The advertising in the past years represents over \$100,000.

As owner of a job printing office he has received nearly \$3,000 from the society for job printing.

All calves hang themselves if given enough rope and some folks get silly and kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Mr. Everitt saw that his chances for re-election were doomed and rather than to accept a "dear" announced to the delegates of the convention that he was not a candidate for re-election.

After electing a practical farmer as President of the organization, another for Vice-President and another for Secretary-Treasurer and severing all relationship with Up-to-date Farming as the official organ, the delegates returned to their homes, the society completely reorganized and a new constitution adopted.

Mr. Everitt has made threats of starting an "opposition" society, but members of the A. S. of E. express themselves of the opinion that never again will he be able to obtain any hold upon the agricultural class.—Farmers Home Journal.

Don't Pay Alimony

To be divorced from your appendix. There will be no occasion for it if you keep your bowels regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Their action is so gentle that the appendix never has cause to make the least complaint. Guaranteed by all druggists. 25c. Try them.

State Development Convention.

The Sixth Annual State Development Convention which will be held in Louisville no the 19th, 20th and 21st of this month will probably surpass an interest of any event of the sort ever held in Kentucky. Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the local committee of Arrangements in Louisville and the members of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Development Association, throughout the state.

Invitations are daily being sent to the well known speakers on all topics of interest throughout the country and the latest acceptance received is from

the Honorable James B. McCreary, Senator McCreary, as is well known, has devoted considerable time and attention in the United States Senate to the subject of the Panama Canal and he has therefore, consented to address the convention on the subject of the Panama Canal and its effect on the Trade and Industries of the Southern States. The fact that Senator McCreary's services have been obtained for the convention, is a matter of much gratification to President E. J. McDermott and his assistants. He is greatly pressed for time but agreed to speak because of the importance of this gathering of representative Kentuckians.

Much work is being done by the committees on Invitation and Delegates. Throughout the State, hundreds of prominent men have been urged to take a part in the work of securing a proper representation on the floor of the convention from each county and a gratifying interest has been shown.

The relation of the press to the progress of Kentucky will receive considerable attention on the programme of the convention and Mr. Lew B. Brown President of the Kentucky Press Association is to make a speech on this subject. Mr. Brown's knowledge of his topic is intimate and his discussion on the subject should do much to harmonize the efforts of the press and other various factories in Kentucky's progress.

It is the earnest wish of the convention workers to have on hand a big gathering of Kentucky's men to hear these profitable discussions.

HUMAN BODY EATEN BY VEROUSIOUS DOGS.

Simple Minded Man in Hancock
County Lived in a
Rail Pen.

The Hawesville Clarion says: The back part of Hancock county was thrown into a state of nervous excitement Saturday morning when it was announced that the mutilated remains of Charley Sanders had been found in a field belonging to Mr. Harvey Sanders. Charley Sanders was a widower, his wife having died some years ago and he had lived alone for some time. He was about forty-five years of age. Early in life the unfortunate man had sustained a lick on the head by a rock, and this affected his mind in the years that followed. Five years ago he became violent and was sent to the asylum for a year, when he returned somewhat improved mentally. However, his mind never has been strong and he has since resided by himself, being unable to perform any manual labor whatever.

On last Saturday, in the field before mentioned about three and one-half miles from Lyonia, his body was discovered, and from appearances his death occurred probably two days before. The conclusion was arrived at from the torn up condition of the ground where the body was found, evidencing a great struggle, and there is no doubt that death came on him when he was in a spell or fit, to which he was accustomed.

Sadder than all else was the deplorable condition in which Sanders' body was found. All about the face and head the flesh was mutilated and torn until the man had not a recognized feature, and had it not been for his clothing, the mark on his head caused by the stone and a crooked arm he bore from paralysis, the remains could not have been identified. The supposition is that this horrible condition of the face was brought about by stray dogs of the neighborhood who pounced on the remains. The body was buried in the Sanders graveyard.

Before Sanders was ever sent away to the asylum for treatment he lived alone with his mother and the country, on account of his mental state, contributed to their support. In this little home of one room it was the custom of this simple man to build a rail pen and scattered about therein were leaves where he made his home.

A Narrow Escape.

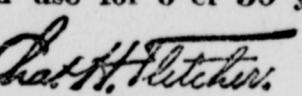
G. W. Cloyd, a merchant of Plum, Mo., had a narrow escape four years ago, when he ran a Jimson bur into his thumb. He says: "The doctor wanted to amputate it but I would not consent. I bought a box of Bucken's Arnica Salve and that cured the dangerous wound." 25c at all druggists.

Why the Moon Look Yellow.
It is the atmosphere that makes the sky blue and the moon yellow. If we could ascend to an elevation of fifty miles above the earth's surface, we should see that the moon is a brilliant white, while the sky is black with the stars shining as brightly in the daytime as at night, though some would be green, others red, still others blue or violet.—Our Country for November.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of
Char. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA

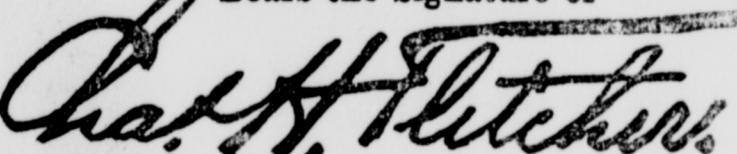
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of  and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Courier-Journal.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Lippencott's and Cosmopolitan.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.70
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and National Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Taylor-Trotwood Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine.....	1.30

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Will loan money from 1 day to 12 months. This is your Bank. Come in.
DIRECTORS:
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TILLERS OF THE SOIL

Will Make no Mistake by Visiting the Reliable and Well Known Firm of

WILLIAMS & MILLER

For anything they need on the farm. They handle Plows of all kinds and makes. Disc Harrows, steel and wood frame Harrows, riding and walking Cultivators, Wagons of the best make and buggies for young folks and old folks.

In Addition

We have the best equipped shop in Ohio county, fitted with the latest improved machinery and appliances and besides all kinds of general Blacksmithing can do many jobs in first-class shape that other shops cannot do at all. Everything at very moderate prices.

WILLIAMS & MILLER,
BEAVER DAM, - KENTUCKY.

Examine the label on your paper, if it's not correct notify us.

It is not quite clear why Taft is hurrying home when Foraker is keeping so quiet.

The open season begins to-day. Facilities will be reported in these columns from time to time.

If there is really anything in name the "Cannon boom" should make a great deal of noise when it gets to go.

One packing company announces reduction in the prices of meat. As Artemus Ward used to remark, "This is too much."

An exchange says the shortest life is the best. In other words, it doesn't do to give man time to show how mean he can be.

"Is the American woman really beautiful?" asks a New York artist. Well, if she isn't, there is no use making further search.

The Hartford Herald complains that Democrats staid at home and did not vote at the recent election, as if Republicans were responsible for same.

The season's kill in Vermont reported one hundred deer, three gophers and two cows. This falls below the ideal but it is better than the usual sport found up that way.

Mr. Bryan says he finds more pleasure in talking on religion than on government. It is suspected that he also gives his fellow-Democrats greater satisfaction.

Jim Hargis is now receiving congratulations for having pulled off his Sandy Hook acquittal before his great and good friend, Governor Beckham, joined the "Down and out club."

Grover Cleveland says the Atlanta Journal still makes a noise like a loyal Democrat. With so many kinds in this country now it must keep Grover busy making different noises.

A Spanish Duke has broken off his engagement with an American girl because her income is not over a quarter of a million dollars a year. In this case it doubtless pays to be poor.

A horse, says the Wyoming Tribune, may eat his head off, but he doesn't run up a bill for repairs. The bitter tone of this remark leaves us with the impression that the writer has an automobile on his hands.

The Globe Democrat says: "The Kentucky Democrats engaged Mr. Bryan for a whirlwind tour, and now are planning how to rebuild their fences and reshingle their barn." They are also exclaiming each to the other, "Look what you went and done."

If there is actually as much money to the credit of the State as recent Democrat candidates would have us believe, why is it that Ohio county school teachers are turned away empty handed so often. Last Saturday was regular pay day but there was no money and none has yet come.

If Republican members of the next Kentucky legislature use proper diplomacy they can even though they are in the minority either elect a Republican, United States Senator or the members of the State Prison Commission. In fact Republican Legislators have it in their power to practically dictate the actions of the assembly on joint ballot.

In one labored effort the Hartford Herald assigns as the reason for Democratic defeat the staying at home of Democrats and in another it says that the negroes voted against the Democrat candidates. The truth of the matter is, the machine made candidates dominated by Cripsey Beckham failed to appeal to the people, and the Herald knows it.

Governor Willson should lose no time in naming a successor to Perce Haley and Milt Board two of the three members of the state board of control, under whose supervision fall the charitable institutions of the State. Think of Perce Haley managing the asylums for the unfortunate insane! Such small fives when entrusted with power are destined to bring any state into discredit.

The Hartford Herald quotes the Owensboro Messenger "a liberal reward for a single temperance Republican in Kentucky who voted the Democratic ticket would find no claimant," and adds: "If there was a single one who reads these lines will he

please speak out or raise his hand!" A hide full of booze emphasized by a \$3,500 campaign contribution from the liquor interests, is not under ordinary circumstances calculated to arouse much enthusiasm among temperance people.

REPUBLICANS WILL URGE NEW DISTRICTING BILL.

Inauguration of Gov. Willson Will be December 10, Will Contest Lexington Election.

Republicans have already determined that when the Legislature meets, bills will be introduced, redistricting Kentucky into new legislative, senatorial and congressional districts. These measures have been drawn and are now in the possession of A. S. Bennett, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Republicans figure that even if they should have a majority in both houses there will be a sufficient number of independent thinking Democrats to assist them in this legislation which they declare is eminently "fair and just." They will appeal to the Assembly on the ground that both parties should go into every election on equal footing, and they declare the way the State is now districted is not fair and not just.

These redistricting bills will be looked after particularly by the Republican State Central Committee, and every power and influence of the party organization will be exercised in behalf of the measures.

The greatest changes proposed by Senator Bennett's bills are observed in the mountain counties of the State, where the Democratic gerrymandering in past Legislatures was perniciously active. The representation by senatorial and representative districts is based entirely upon the 1900 census, and is in full accord and spirit with the Constitution, which provides that the General Assembly shall, every ten years, divide the State into thirty-eight senatorial and 100 representative districts as nearly equal in population as may be.

By the provisions of the proposed measures Louisville will have ten Representatives instead of eight, and four Senators instead of three, and several of the larger cities will be affected proportionately.

Although it was announced some days ago that the inauguration of Governor-elect Willson would take place on December 2, several members of the Inaugural Committee at Frankfort insist that the date is December 10 and they are making preparations accordingly. Mr. Willson says he prefers that the ceremonies be as simple as they can be made without marring the dignity of the occasion. However, the Republicans do not intend for the ceremonies to be simple. They propose to make them elaborate. Associate Justice John M. Harlan and other distinguished Kentuckians will travel to Frankfort to see Mr. Willson take the oath of office. Republicans from every county in the State will be on hand and organized bodies of men will parade through the streets in celebration of the inauguration of a Republican Governor.

The oath of office will be administered by Judge Ed C. O'Rear, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, who by the way, is the only Republican on the Appellate bench. The platform from which the Governor-elect will deliver his inaugural address will be built right in front of the old Statehouse and on this platform all the ceremonies will take place.

Republicans at State headquarters are more overjoyed than ever over the news from Lexington that several thousand dollars were raised there in just a few hours' time to contest the seats of the newly-elected Democratic city officials of Lexington. The Republicans say the Court of Appeals is on record and there is no way for that body to decide against the Lexington Republicans. They assert their case is ten fold stronger than the case of the Louisville Fusionists against the Democrats here. The Republicans assert further that the precedent was set and the rule was fixed, and all the vacancies will have to be filled by appointment from the Governor. Therefore, Gov. Willson will have the naming of all Lexington's officials in the event of decision adverse to the Democrats. The case of the Lexington contestants is now being prepared. To start with the Republicans feel that they have the votes of every Judge of the court who voted to oust the Louisville Democrats, for, as they say, the judges will not be able to get away from the evidence which the Lexington contestants will present.

For terms apply to Barnett & Smith, Republican office.

HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.

Hartford people are soon to enjoy a treat in the entertainment line. On November 21, Miss Vera Langston, Reader, Impersonator and Entertainer, assisted by William Perry Langston, Humorous Story Teller and Entertainer, will hold the boards at Bean's Opera House. The Atlantic Journal says of Miss Langston:

"The audience was delighted with the unique impersonations and readings rendered by Miss Vera Langston, whose work was a delightful exhibition of rare talent and versatile genius."

Nov. 12.—Mr. S. J. Hawkins, Hartford, spent Thursday night and Friday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Zack Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter.

Miss Debbie Taylor spent last week in our midst the guest of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Ethel Fulkerson Jackson died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Fulkerson, at Cleaton, Wednesday, November 6th. Her remains were laid to rest in the Equality burying ground. She leaves an infant, a husband, her mother, one sister and a brother and a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Wood, Ceralvo,

were in our midst Friday, the guests of Miss Maggie Hunter.

Mr. O. C. Cox visited friends near Select last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Fred Boone and family visited friends in Ceralvo last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bennett and Mrs. Fielden Bennett, of Beda, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Caloway last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mesdames, C. T. S. Overton and Fred Boone went to South Carrollton, Monday.

Mr. John Barnard went to Beaver Dam Saturday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Malon October 28, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Morton gave a candy pulling to the young people last Tuesday night. Those present were: Misses Debbie Taylor, of Hartford; Oma Maddox, Ethel Hunter, Nina Bullock, Alice Fulkerson, Eula Withrow; Messrs. Owen Hunter, Jesse Kirtley, Ben Ross, Lee Overhuls, Bud Overhuls, Bill Addington, Luther Addington, Miss Altha Addington and John Morton and wife.

Miss Oma Maddox entertained last Thursday night. Those present were, Misses Debbie Taylor, Ethel Hunter, Altha Addington; Messrs. O. W. Overhuls, John Bennett, Jesse Kirtley and Owen Hunter.

Messrs. C. T. S. Overton, J. R. Hunter, J. C. Drake, Alonzo French and Joe Bullock went to Centertown last Thursday.

On the next regular meeting day at Smallhouse Baptist church Saturday, November 24, is the time to elect a preacher for the next year. All the members are requested to attend.

Miss Katie Hawkins, who is teaching near here, visited her home at Hartford Saturday and Sunday.

ADJUDGED TO BE A LUNATIC.

Rev. J. D. Hocker Ordered by Court to the Asylum at Hopkinsville.

Rev. J. D. Hocker was Monday morning adjudged to be a lunatic. He was tried before County Judge Owen and a jury. There was no doubt in the minds of any as to his insanity and he was ordered sent to the Hopkinsville asylum.

Since his discharge from Beechurst sanitarium two weeks ago he has been working at Stimson's sawmill. He had been in the sanitarium for about two weeks. After coming back he began to inquire about what had been said of him when in the sanitarium. He seemed constantly intent on looking back and thinking and talking about his past rather than looking forward and his family and his friends soon saw that he was not permanently cured, and that he was still in imminent danger of doing himself or others bodily injury. The inquest was ordered and he will be taken away to the asylum at once.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

A new meat shop was opened up yesterday morning by Charley Collins adjoining Sam Riley's grocery on Union Street, where fresh meats, of the purest quality, can be had at all times. Polite and prompt service to all.

RENDER.

Nov. 12.—Messrs. Sam James, Jr., and B. C. Dowell were in Hartford last Wednesday.

Dr. H. B. Innes was in Beaver Dam, last Wednesday.

Rhe Armstrong, of Leitchfield was here last Wednesday.

H. A. Garrett, of Hillside was here last Thursday.

John S. Spence was in Central City last Thursday.

J. H. Brown, of Central City, and J. T. Crecelius, of Louisville, were here Friday.

Ben Oller was in Beaver Dam, Friday.

Mrs. B. C. Dowell and Mrs. P. B. Burton were in Beaver Dam Saturday.

Theo. Hess, of Taylor Mines, and Wm. Williamson, of Graham, were here Saturday.

Rev. Fred G. Jones, of Drakesboro, filled his regular appointments here in the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.

Arthur Francis, of Herrin, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, and Mrs. Dorothy Barrass, of Taylor Mines, were here Sunday.

J. C. Harvey spent the day with relatives in Leitchfield Sunday.

John Francis was in Central City Sunday.

John Edwards, of Powderly, and H. V. Money, of Louisville, were here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks, of Luzern, were the guests of Mrs. Mary Cargal, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gwynn yesterday.

R. D. Douglas moved his family from here to Cromwell yesterday, where he formerly lived.

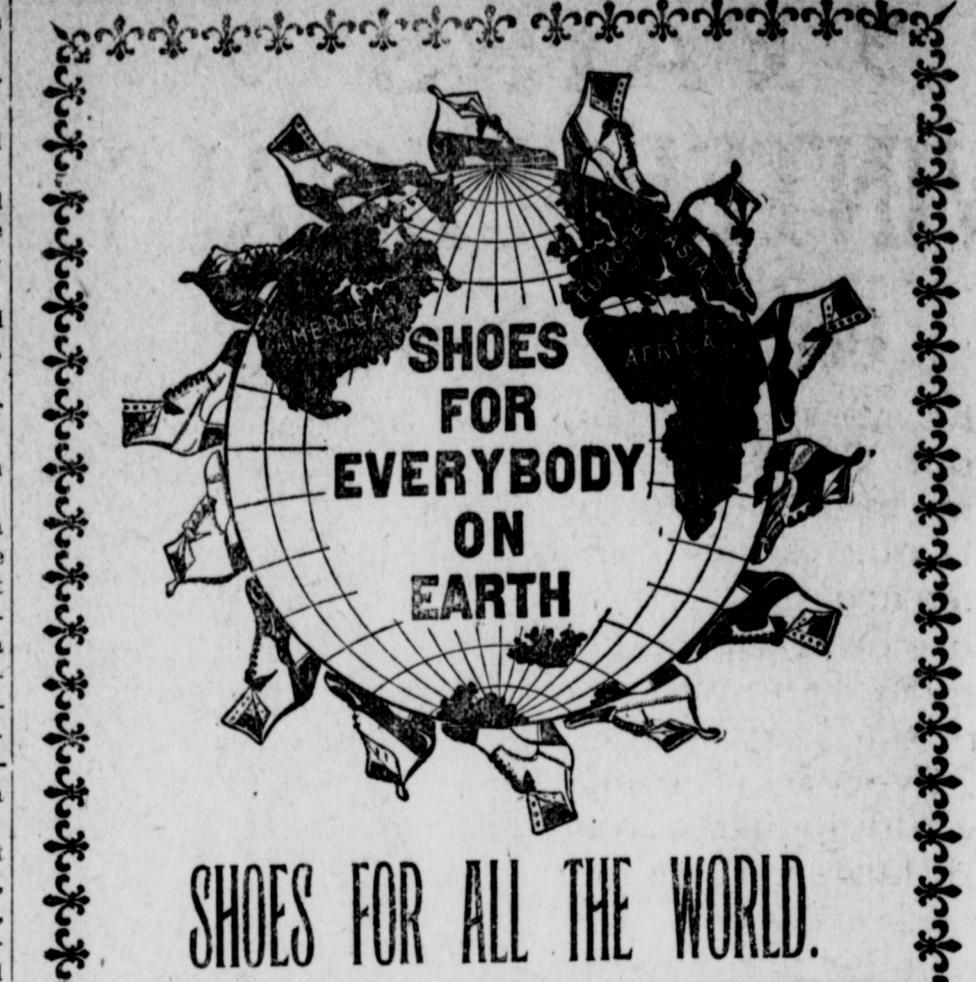
Dr. H. B. Innes went to Louisville to-day.

John Miles, of Vine Grove, was here to-day.

Miss Isabel Fair went to Hartford to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Wood, Ceralvo,

were in our midst Friday, the guests of Miss Maggie Hunter.



SHOES FOR ALL THE WORLD.

This sounds like a broad assertion, but if you would visit our stores and take the time to look through our shoe departments and see the immense stock we have provided, this statement would not surprise you. Without calling to mind the earth's population, you would be of the same opinion yourself. Where is the good judgment in your undertaking to supply your shoe necessities from a shoe collection of only a few styles and qualities, when you can come here and find every kind of leather represented, made up in all the styles and weights to suit every purpose and every foot. Men's high top shoes \$2 to \$5.00. Men's heavy kip shoes \$1.45 to \$2. Men's heavy boots \$2.50 to \$4.50. Buy "Honest Mike" shoes \$2.75 to \$3.50. King quality dress shoes \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. Queen quality shoes for women \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. Ladies every day shoe in kip, kangaroo, calf and box-calf; drill-lined and fleece-lined at per pair \$1 up to \$2. Boys and Misses and children's shoes of every description.

E. P. Barnes & Bros.,
BEAVER DAM, KY.

was the guest of Mrs. McDowell Fair the guest of H. C. Wright Sunday to-day.

Mrs. Amelia Burton and Miss Nellye Harris went to Beaver Dam, to-day. The infant child of Mrs. Tom Taylor, died the 14th instant at pleasant Hill.

The storks made a call at Mr. Elija Powers Saturday and left a wee baby girl.

Mr. A. G. Ralph, Hartford was the guest of H. C. Wright Thursday night.

MAGAN.

Nov. 12.—Rev. Henry Birch, of Trister, arrived yesterday to assist Rev. Fuqua in the protracted meeting.

Rev. F. D. Baughn and daughter, Miss Alice, of Hartford, were the guests of relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

A large crowd attended the funeral of Bro. Joshua Nelson at Sugar Grove Sunday.

Mr. Charles, Allen, and family who are visiting relatives here went to Owensboro Monday to visit his sister Mrs. Retive Midkiff.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Denton were the guests of Dr. Flemings and wife Fordsville Monday.

Miss Edna and Annie Hudson and Brother Eck of Hartford were the guests of Misses Vera and Lena Miller Sunday.

Miss Lula Midkiff of Barnes Creek spent Friday and Saturday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Midkiff.

Misses Gertie and Florence Powers of Dundee were the guests of their Brother Mr. Elija Powers Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Captain Norris and family of Deanfield were the guest of Mrs. Norris's parents Mr. J. R. Midkiff and wife.

Mr. M. S. Ragland, of Dundee, was

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. G. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARASPARILLA.
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayers

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

'FAIRS' WINTER SPECIALS

Our Cloak Department.

The great rush now in our Cloak department indicates to us that our styles and prices are right. Never before have we had so many nice compliments from our lady customers. Every week brings new additions to our already large assortment. Our advice to you is to come now and see the largest stock of up-to-date Cloaks ever shown in Ohio county.



Our Overcoat Department.

This is one feature of our immense Clothing stock which should interest every man who contemplates buying an Overcoat this season.

We want to call special attention to our famous Sterling brand. Nothing equals them in material or make-up. Every garment sold under an absolute guarantee --- your money back if not satisfactory. We don't ask you to buy; only see the coat. Our low prices do our selling.



Ladies' & Men's Outfitters:



Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Illinois Central Railroad—Time Table.

North Bound. South Bound.

No. 122 due 4:07 a. m. No. 121 due 11:31 a. m.

No. 123 due 12:30 p. m. No. 101 due 2:48 p. m.

No. 102 due 2:48 p. m. No. 131 due 9:40 p. m.

Buy your winter Hosiery at Fairs'.

Everything good to eat at City Restaurant.

Buy your comforts and Blankets at Fairs'.

For Shoes that will wear go to Barnard & Co.

Remnant Flannelette 5¢ the yard at Barnard & Co's.

You should see Barnard & Co's. line of Fall Dress Goods.

Don't buy your Fall Suit until you see Fairs' Clothing.

Don't buy your Overcoats or Cloak until you see Fairs'.

Best lines of Misses and Ladies' Winter Shoes are at Fairs'.

Mrs. E. J. Hudson city is the guest of relatives in Owensboro.

Oh! My! Ain't that Cat Fish at City Restaurant simply fine?

Mrs. J. E. Rowe Owensboro is the guest of relatives in Hartford.

We have Suits to suit you at prices to suit you. Carson & Co.

Barnard & Co's. Crossett Shoes and Schwab Clothing are the best.

A rush every day in Fairs' Millinery Parlors. New styles every week.

Another barrel of those sweet pic-
kles at City Restaurant. Fine!

Fall is here, so are Barnard & Co., with all kinds of fall goods at cheap prices.

Mrs. W. M. Forman, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

Don't fail to see Barnard & Co's. Raincoats—the Schwab kind. They are the best.

Home grown Celery for sale by W. F. Schapmire, Hartford, Ky. Home phone 121. 16:2

The big stock of Woolen Dress Goods is at Fairs'. Painstaking sales-ladies to wait on you.

Neckwear—fresh new styles made of finest materials by skilled workmen—at Carson & Co's.

If you are looking for your money's worth and courteous treatment, go to Barnard & Co.

Editor C. M. Barnett was in Cincinnati and Indianapolis on business the first of the week.

Barnard & Co's. line of Rugs, Druggists and Furniture cannot be beaten in Hartford or elsewhere.

Shoes—lots of styles and comfort—the wearing quality—dependable—the prices always right at Carson & Co's.

Miss Belva Leach, who is attending school at Hartford College, was the guest of her mother Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Keown and daughter, little Miss Zola returned last Saturday from an extended visit to Weir City, Kansas.

Mr. L. M. Smith and wife, of near Rochester, were the guests of Mrs. W. B. Taylor and Mrs. L. T. Barnard Friday and Saturday.

Judge J. P. Miller and daughters, Misses Norma and Lillie, Cromwell, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bean last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Tweddell are the proud parents of a fine boy, born last Friday evening. The youngster has been christened Morris Chapman.

Regular Services at the Methodist church in Hartford next Sunday morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning hour.

Mr. Hardin Porter and Mother Mrs. Lizzie Porter, and Mrs. Mary A. Jordon of the Falls of Rough neighborhood were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox Monday.

At the business meeting at the Baptist church last Saturday evening, Rev. A. B. Gardner was elected to the pastorate of the church for another year. This is the third year for Brother Gardner.

Mr. Bud Gentry, McHenry, has accepted a position as prescription clerk, with the drug firm of Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. Mr. Gentry and family are occupying the T. L. Sandefur property on Griffin St.

Mrs. H. M. Ashby died at the home of Mr. William Coghill in Hartford at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Ashby's home was at Horton and she was at Mr. Coghill's under treatment for nervous trouble.

Mayor J. H. Williams has appointed the following delegates to the sixth annual Development Convention to be held at Louisville November 19, 20 and 21: J. W. Ford, John T. Moore, C. M. Barnett, W. S. Tinsley, R. E. Lee Simmerman and Dr. E. W. Ford.

On Saturday evening, November 9, it being the regular meeting of the A. S. of E. at Rickett's schoolhouse, Mr. W. H. Cundiff, of Masonville, Ky., delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of Equity, which contained much truth, reason and philosophy calculated to benefit the farmers assembled to hear it.

All persons having claims against the estate of Sam Frizzell deceased will submit the same properly proven to the undersigned administrator or to Barnes and Anderson, attorneys, Hartford, Ky., on or before December 1, 1907, or they will be forever barred. This October 22 1907 C. P. Keown, 31. Admin., of Sam Frizzell dec.

Mr. W. H. Cundiff, of Masonville, Ky., is visiting his cousins, Luther and Shelby Rock of the east Hartford neighborhood, this week, and contributed to the Republican an article entitled "Democratic Defeat," which gives the reasons as he sees them of Republican victory, and also contains a prediction of the political future.

In pursuance to call quite a number of Ohio county farmers met at the court house in Hartford last Saturday for the purpose of taking steps to see that the tobacco of the county is pooled. The meeting was organized about 10 a. m., and plans were completed by about the middle of the afternoon when adjournment was had.

The church was handsomely decorated for the affair. The bride was gowned in white silk, trimmed with Oriental lace and silk pulled braid, with hat and gloves to match. The wedding music was rendered by Miss Anna Aull, of St. Lawrence.

Following the ceremony a dinner was given to the bridal party and a few friends at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Sublett. The home was tastefully decorated for the affair and a general course dinner was served.

The bride is an attractive and well known young woman. The groom is a prosperous young farmer.—Owensboro Messenger.

Miss Ada Chandler, of Auburn, Ky., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Crowe.

Messrs Harold Holbrook and Allison Barnett are out again after a long illness of typhoid fever.

The Ladies Social Club held one of the most delightful meetings of the season with Mrs. F. L. Felix and Mrs. G. W. Feagan last Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Felix. The color scheme, violet, was carried out in the decorations and ices. Nine games of progressive lynch were played. Mrs. Hooker Williams and Mrs. W. S. Tinsley each deserving honorable mention as winning eight games. The tallies were especially beautiful done in violet. An elegant luncheon was served in two courses. The ladies who were present to enjoy this meeting were: Messmes. H. P. Taylor, Laura Warriner, Ellis Thomas, J. C. Wagen, F. Treet, Heber Matthews, E. B. Pendleton, Z. Wayne Griffin, R. E. Lee Simmerman, Hooker Williams, S. J. Wedding, A. S. Yewell, W. H. Barnes, J. S. Glenn, W. S. Tinsley, Rowan Holbrook, S. A. Anderson, E. W. Ford, C. M. Barnett, Misses Margaret Marks, Lettie Marks, Hattie Barnett, Mattie Sanderfur, Sophia Woerner, Margaret Nall and Margaret Guenther.

HARD WINTER ACCORDING TO WISHBONE.

Cold and Warmth Alternate Until

After Christmas, When Blizzards are Due.

According to the goosebone there is a hard winter ahead. The earliest prediction of the present year has just been made.

The front part of the top of the breast bone is very dark and near the center it is white for a considerable distance. Beyond this it is dotted, and then comes a long dark streak. The goosebone prophet says: "According to the breast bone we will have quite cold weather for two weeks in November. Then there will be a warm spell lasting for a few days. December will be a cold month with an occasional snowstorm. January will be a month of snow, hail and an occasional cold spell.

"The dark colors on the end of the breastbone indicate that February will be a very cold month, and there will be several blizzards. At one particular part of the bone it is very black, which means that we will have lots of snow and sleet. The cold weather will continue 'way into March, and we will have a very late spring."

The goosebone was compared with several obtained from other birds killed and they seem to be marked identically.

Will Buy no More.

I wish to say to the farmers of Ohio county of whom I have been buying tobacco for about 38 years, that I have bought in the last two or three weeks, ten or twelve thousand pounds of tobacco which I shall receive according to contract and dispose of the same, but have decided that after the above date I would not buy any more tobacco of the 1907 crop in Ohio county, realizing there is a strong sentiment that all the tobacco in the county should be pooled. The A. S. of E. have my best wishes for their success in pooling their crops as a means of enhancing value for their products. I have not been asked by anyone to discontinue my purchase but from a sense of justice towards the farmers in their endeavor to assert their right to price their products as a merchant or manufacturer would price their goods.

Thanking the Equity people for the kind treatment shown me during the three years I have lived near Pinchico, with best wishes for every body everywhere. Respectfully,

J. W. GORDON,
Pinchico, Ky.

Cooper-Sublett Wedding.

One of the pretty weddings in the Whitesville neighborhood this season was that of Mr. Lonnie Cooper and Miss Myrtle Sublett, of Whitesville, which took place at the Capewell church at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. A. Lashbrook, pastor of the church, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives of the couple. The attendants were Miss Essie Lee Pursell, of Owensboro, a cousin of the groom, and Mr. Charles Sublett, a brother of the bride.

The church was handsomely decorated for the affair. The bride was gowned in white silk, trimmed with Oriental lace and silk pulled braid, with hat and gloves to match. The wedding music was rendered by Miss Anna Aull, of St. Lawrence.

Following the ceremony a dinner was given to the bridal party and a few friends at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Sublett. The home was tastefully decorated for the affair and a general course dinner was served.

The bride is an attractive and well known young woman. The groom is a prosperous young farmer.—Owensboro Messenger.

Clothes Comfort.

My Dear Sir:—

Doesn't necessarily

mean a fancy,

uncomfortable

price. Come to

our store and

we'll show you

our display of

Schwab's \$15.00

hand made spe-

cials. You'll find

them perfect in

fit and model

Suits in every

particular. Don't

take our word for

it. Call and ex-

amine these very

desirable new fall

styles. They are

the best made

Suits in America

that sell at \$15.

We have the ex-

clusive local sell-

ing right.

Are you ready

for a new supply

of furnishings?

Don't forget us on

the nesses-

sary fixings.

We have probably just what

you have been looking for and can certain-

ly please you.



COINING MILLIONS OF GOLD COIN.

Philadelphia Mint Helping to Relieve the Stringency.

Committee decided not to ask for a recount of the vote cast for Governor at last Tuesday's election. Frank S. Katzenbach, the defeated nominee for Governor, attended the meeting and thanked the committee for its efforts in his behalf.

A long line of applicants for entry of the Alabama public lands recently thrown open filled the office of the Land Register at Montgomery. In all about 10,000 acres were taken up. These lands were formerly classed mineral, but were recently found to be available under new rules for homestead.

Albert Bates was sentenced at Chippewa Falls, Wis., to serve one year in the penitentiary for bigamy. He acknowledged that he had been married often, but thought he had always waited long enough for the preceding wife to get a divorce before he married the next one. He did not inquire about the divorce, but took it for granted that one would be obtained. A sister-in-law, with whom he eloped, was the latest venture in matrimony undertaken by Bates.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	Fleiter	Duff	Wallace	Tanner	Hager	Wilson
East Hartford	146	165	147	159	153	152
West Hartford	113	147	115	142	120	138
Beda	102	105	102	103	100	104
Sulphur Springs	108	147	111	147	109</td	

ATIC ECTIONISTS.

to Become Republicans
They Expect to Accom-
plish Anything.

A Southern Democrat who wants his party to get in line with the progressive sentiment of the country and yet does not want to acknowledge the errors of the party, proposes this as one of the planks of the next Democratic platform.

Resolve, That the policy of levying a Tariff on imports equaling the difference in cost of production in our own and in foreign countries has been the policy of the Democratic party the policy of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan and Randall, and when ever faithfully carried out, has been invariably attended with a high degree of national prosperity.

Resolve, That the Democratic party, always the friend of labor, of industry and of business, would welcome the responsibility of readjusting the existing Tariff schedules strictly in the interest of labor, of industry and of business, and in full recognition of the time honored policy of a Tariff for revenue with incidental Protection.

This is a very neat hedge. It affirms that the doctrine of the fathers of the country and patron saints of the Democracy was Protection to American industries. In affirming this the plank denounces all that the Democracy has taught for these many years as a falsehood. For have we not heard that all Protection is an infamy? Have we not been told that the Protective Tariff is a robbery of the people? Have we not been assured that Jefferson and Jackson and the other saints of the Democratic party were in favor of Free-Trade? And have not the Republican orators and newspapers been denounced as liars when they quoted these worthies as favoring a Protective Tariff?

That part of the first resolution that places the amount of the Tariff to be imposed as the difference between wages here and abroad has been placed in a hundred Republican platforms, among others the Republican national platform of 1892. It is taken bodily from them. The second plank is merely a hedge to save the Democratic party from entirely reversing its record while declaring in favor of a Protective Tariff. If this thing goes on much longer the Democratic party will be claiming that it is the original and only Protective party in the country. And in claiming this it would not quite equal its lightning changes on the money question in which it first declared the greenbacks an unconstitutional money nad then insisted that the country should have only the greenback as a currency.

It is too late for the Democratic party to become a Protective Tariff party. The Southern Democrats who are represented by the man who wrote this plank are Protectionists at heart, but they will have to become Republicans if they want to see their ideas embodied in legislation. The Democratic party will never try to do it, and the failure in 1892 shows that they do not know how if they really wanted to do it.—Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Holl's FamilyPills for constipation.

Keeping Poultry.

In the Southern States and other warm regions, chicken is often prepared for the table as soon as killed, a practice almost unknown in the North. In that case the animal is cooked before animal heat has left the body, and the flavor differs somewhat from that of a bird that is kept. If a bird is not to be cooked immediately that it is killed, it should be kept twelve or more hours before it is used. After the animal heat leaves the body a change known as *vigor mortis* sets in. This sets the flesh and stiffens the tendons until they become hard. After some hours this stiffness passes away. Cold storage usually begins for the season in October and ends next May. Ordinary poultry will remain sweet for a week or more in a

temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. But if to be kept longer must be stored in a dry temperature that reaches no higher than 34 degrees. All meats should be used immediately after taken from cold storage as they decompose rapidly when brought to the air. Much more rapidly than birds or meat just freshly killed and subjected to some heat and air.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

The Postmaster of Gasconade, Mo. Daniel A. Bush, says of Dewitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, "I am doing so well, and improving so fast in health, that I cannot say too much for your Kidney and Bladder Pills. I feel like a new man." Dewitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by all druggists.

A SUMMARY OF THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Information Wanted on What Caused 1,300,000 Suits In 20 Years.

A total of 200 clerks, and special agents have been employed by the United States Government continuously for several months past in getting data on the domestic infelicity of the country, and, as a result, the able statistician at the head of this bureau is at length able to inform an anxious public that about 1,300,000 divorce cases have been filed and 1,739,922 married persons have been legally separated in this country during the past twenty years.

We are furthermore informed that it will be some months before all the "field work" in this connection is finished, as there are about 42,000 cases still to be investigated. The report in detail, we are also informed, will not be for publication for some time to come, but pending this publicity, and in order that popular anxiety might be in a measure allayed, it is said to be estimated by the bureau that nearly two-thirds of those who sue for divorce are successful.

Of course, until the details shall be made public, we will have no means of knowing whether the bureau has collected information of a general nature with regard to this matter of domestic infelicity. It is all very well to know that such and such a number of divorce cases have been filed, and that such a number of married persons have been legally separated; but what an anxious public is really waiting for is information on such points as:

How many divorces were started at the breakfast table by a remark from the husband to the effect that the coffee tasted like dishwater?

How many were started by a remark at the breakfast table to the effect that the inside of the biscuits tasted like putty?

How many were started by the wife asking at the breakfast table what time it was when her husband stumbled upstairs last night?

How many were started by an innocent query from the wife's mother as to whether the wife would like to come home for a while so as to get rest and proper nourishment?

How many were started by a passing remark by the husband to the effect that he had not had any good appetite since he left home?

Then, to make a report of this kind really interesting, and worth the money it has cost, the clerks and special agents should be able to gather data with reference to the number of divorce cases started with rolling pins, tin dippers, china cups, tea pots, coffee pots and bric-a-brac. It would be all the better, too, if we could learn how many of the divorced persons had strawberry marks on their arms and moles between their shoulders, and if it is shown by the data to be true that Thursday is any luckier than Friday or if June marriages are invariably in perpetuity.

We do not mind paying out the money in this country if only we get something in return for it that is worth while.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Preservation of Stone.

Under the title of "Liquid Stone" a firm of Abchurch lane has produced a fluid material, the use of which would revolutionize the appearance of the city. There is no trouble in its application. The surface of the building is first rubbed down to remove the dust. Two coats of the "liquid stone" are then laid on, after which it will be almost impossible to detect the cement from the natural stone.

The whole process can be worked from ladders, no special scaffolding being required, and consequently much inconvenience and expense are saved. The composition is, moreover, a preservative, and will retain its appearance as long as natural stone, and probably longer than some varieties which are employed. Not only in London, but in nearly all the provincial towns, many opportunities are presented to utilize the new preparation.—London Architect.

Dewitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills mads. They do not gripe. Sold by all druggists.

BUNCH OF BANANAS IN SUPREME COURT.

The Highest Tribunal Sustains a Judgment For One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Originating in a magistrate's court in Chesterfield county, S. C., and involving a dispute over a claim for \$1.75, the case of the Seaboard Air Line Railway company against Seegers brothers, found its way through the State Circuit and Supreme Courts into the Supreme Court of the United States and was there decided in favor of the Seegers. The money was demanded by Seegers on account of the damage done to a bunch of bananas, shipped from Columbia, S. C., to McBee, S. C., in 1902. In accordance with a State law, a magistrate's court gave judgment for the bill with a penalty of \$50 for failure to pay within forty days. The State Circuit Court reversed this verdict on the grounds that the statute is unconstitutional. The State Supreme Court reversed the Circuit Court.

Justice Brewer in his opinion today, sustained the State supreme court. In the pleadings the statute was attacked as violative of the equality clause of the Fourteenth amendment because it applies only to railroads, but Justice Brewer held that inasmuch as the law provides only for the adjustment of claims, it is not in contravention of the constitution.

A False Prophet.

A Washington correspondent writes in his paper: "Mr. Wu will return without question." How can a man who writes that way ever inspire confidence in his veracity?"—Houston Post.

DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge. Ben D. Ringo, Attorney. Oscar Midkiff, Jailer; Ed G. Barrass, Clerk; Frank L. Felix, Master Commissioner; Y. L. Moseley, Trustee; Jury Fund; R. B. Martin, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, L. P. Crowder, W. C. Ashley, J. W. Martin, Grant Pollard. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November two weeks.

County Court—W. B. Taylor, Judge. W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; E. M. Woodward, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of claims—Convenes first Monday in January, Tuesday, after second Monday in October.

Other Officers—N. Moxley, Surveyor Shreve, S. W. Leach, Assessor, Ra. Roy James DeWeese, School Superintendent, Hartford, Jerome Allen, Coronet Jingo.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

J. H. Williams, Beaver Dam—March 23, September 23, December 24. W. P. Miller, Horse Branch—March 26, September 25, December 26.

W. S. Dean, Dundee—March 27, June 26, September 26, December 27.

W. R. Edge, Fordsville—March 28, June 27, September 27, December 28.

B. S. Chamberlain, Beda—March 29, June 25, September 28, December 29.

Herbert Render, Centerport—March 30, June 29, September 29, December 30. John H. Miles, Rockport—March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

R. R. Wedding, Judge; J. S. Glenn, City Attorney; Seth Moseley, Marshal. Court convenes second Monday in each month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., 2nd Sunday at 7 p. m., 4th Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. A. Lewis, Pastor, assisted by Rev. J. Frank Baker.

Christian Church—Services held Saturday night before second Sunday: Sunday and Sunday night and fourth Sunday and Sunday night. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. A. B. Gardner, Pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. C. P. Bozarth, Pastor.

Christian Church—Services every first Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. B. Wright, Pastor.

School Trustees, Hartford—C. M. Crowe, J. S. Glenn, W. S. Tinsley, C. M. Barnett, Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor C. M. Crowe, Clerk; C. M. Barnett, Treasurer, R. E. L. Simmerman, Dr. E. B. Pendleton, A. D. Wite, Wm. Fair, Wm. Bean, Dr. J. W. Taylor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. Masons meets first Monday night in each month. C. M. Crowe, W. M. Marvin Bean, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, meets every third Saturday night in each month. W. N. Stevens, High Priest; French Vickers, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday night R. D. Walker, C. C.; R. C. Porter, K. of R. and S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every Thursday night. J. C. Iler, Commander; D. E. Thomas, Recording Keeper.

Sunshine 'Hive' No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets first Friday evening and third Friday afternoon of each month. Mrs. Z. Wayne Griffin, Lady Commander, Miss Sue Yeiser, Lady Record Keeper.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. B. holds regular meetings Saturday night, the first Sunday in each month. F. J. Porter, Commander; R. A. Anderson.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month. Seth Moseley, Sachem; J. Ney Foster, Chief of Clerks.

Woodmen of the World meets first and third Wednesday nights in each month. R. L. Tweddell, Counsel Commander; Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Camp Clerk.

Woodmen of the World meets first and third Wednesday nights in each month. R. L. Tweddell, Counsel Commander; Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Camp Clerk.



are caused by Indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of Indigestion, you have no doubt had shortness of breath, rapid heart beats, heartburn or palpitation of the heart.

Indigestion causes the stomach to expand, swell, and puff up against the heart. This crowds the heart and interferes with its action, and in the course of time the heart becomes diseased.

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So many ailments are purely nervous affections, that you can hardly miss it if you try Dr. Miles' Nervine. It restores nervous energy—and through its invigorating influence upon the nervous system, the organs are strengthened. The heart action is better; digestion improved, the sluggish condition overcome, and healthy activity re-established.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine is worth its weight in gold to me. I did not know what ailed me. I had a good physician but got no relief. I could not eat, sleep, work, sit or stand. I was nearly crazy. One day I picked up in nearly the first thing that met my eyes was an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I concluded to try it and let the doctor go, and I did so. After taking two bottles I could dress myself. Then I took three. I am now well and strong and now I can work and play, and have told many the benefit I have received from these remedies and several of them have been cured by it since. I am fifty-nine years old and pretty fond of dancing."

ANNA H. PALMER, Lewistown, Pa.

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WITH Dr. King's

THE FARMER PAYS

Our Tax System Has Increased His Burden.

Figures That Show Farm Property Pays More Than its Fair Proportion of State Revenue.

When the last constitutional convention in Kentucky drew up the present organic law of the state, it found existing throughout the state a general feeling of dissatisfaction, because through the faulty administration of the old revenue law one exemption after another had crept in until the old system was full of inequalities. The convention desired to perfect a tax system which, it believed, would secure absolute uniformity in the burden of taxes. It, therefore, inserted in the constitution section 171, which says that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. This was done in the belief that uniformity of method would produce a uniformity of result and of burden.

It was urged in behalf of this proposed section that it was demanded in justice to the farmer, in order that, since his property was of a visible and tangible nature and could not escape assessment, all other property should be put in the same boat. No one ever disputed that this ought to be done. The only dispute was as to whether or not it could be done by this method. It was contended that certain classes of property, which were of a kind that could be concealed, would escape assessment and taxation if the burden of taxation put upon them was too heavy, and that the result would be that the real estate and such visible personal property as the farmer's live stock and the merchant's goods and the householder's furniture would bear an undue proportion of the burden of raising the public revenue.

But the general property tax was embedded in our constitution, and we have been trying it harder than ever for the sixteen years that have elapsed since the constitution was adopted, and it has proved anything but uniform and has not served to distribute the burden of taxation equally. Under this system, a great deal of property in our cities escapes taxation. In spite of the activity of auditor's agents, much of it is not brought to light. The consequence of this is that an unfair burden on the support of the state falls upon those who own property that can not be hidden away, and these people are chiefly the farmers.

The farmer pays more tax on personal property in proportion to real estate than does the city man under the present system. In the five counties in the state which contain all the cities of the first and second classes—Jefferson, Kenton, Campbell, Fayette and McCracken, the assessed personality is 24 per cent of the total assessment. In the rest of the state it is 24 per cent of the total assessment. The five counties named, which may be called urban counties, contain 36.62 per cent of all the realty in the state and assess only 31 per cent of all the personality.

The amount of money, bonds, accounts and similar personality, assessed by these counties, is less than 7 per cent of their total assessment. In the rest of the state the amount of such property assessed is nearly 11 per cent of the total. Manifestly, it is true that the man in the country does not find it so easy to conceal his personal property, and he has not the incentive furnished by a high tax rate to conceal it.

In the county of Jefferson, containing the city of Louisville, personality is 22.5 per cent of the total assessment. In Kenton county, containing the city of Covington, personality is 11.2 per cent of the total; in Campbell, with the city of Newport, it is 16 per cent. Fayette county, with Lexington, does better, its personality being 24 per cent of the total, but it is well known that the rural portions of Fayette county contain an amount of wealth unusual in any agricultural community.

On the other hand, take the following counties, which are distinctly agricultural, and note how much larger the percentage of personality than in the strictly urban counties:

Garrard county	25 per cent
Allen county	26 per cent
Marion county	30.5 per cent
Adair county	31 per cent
Knott county	23.6 per cent
Monroe county	36 per cent

Through the entire state the rule generally holds and where the contrast is not so marked, the exceptions will generally be found due to unusually high valuation of farm lands.

Who Pays the Freight?

There is still another way of ascertaining that the present system does not make things easier for the farmer. For the year 1906 the assessment of the state divides itself as follows:

Per Cent	
Farm lands	43
Farmer's personality (live stock, implements, etc.)	7.1
Money, etc., assessed to farmers	2.6

Total for farmers	52.7
Town lots	32.5
Town personality	14.3
Total town property	47.3

In arriving at the percentage of money, etc., set down as given in by farmers for taxation, only that given

in by counties having no town larger than the sixth class is included, and a small percentage of this character of personality given in by counties having larger towns and yet distinctly agricultural. The figures probably are under, rather than over the mark. Farm property, therefore, by a conservative estimate pays nearly 53 per cent of the state taxes exclusive of franchise taxes, while town property pays only about 47 per cent. Of the state revenue collected by the sheriffs of the state from assessors' lists, 43½ per cent is paid by farm lands, 34 per cent by town lots, about 9½ per cent by money and securities, about 7½ per cent by live stock and farmer's implements, etc., and 6 per cent by other personality. It is time the Kentucky farmer realized that the present system bears heavily upon him.

Equivalent to 10 Per Cent Income Tax.

The tax commission of the state of California has this to say about the operation of the general property tax on farmers in that state:

"The taxes paid by farmers in California are equivalent to an income tax of 10 per cent. This is in contrast to many other industries; for example, the taxes paid by manufacturers, which amount only to 2 per cent on income. The persons engaged in agriculture, with an average yearly income of about \$500, pay \$50 per capita per annum in taxes. The persons engaged in manufactures, with an average annual income of \$870, pay \$17.50 per capita per annum."

The California system here denounced is the same that we have in Kentucky, and from which the legislature can afford us no relief without a change of the constitution.

FARMERS IN MANY STATES WANT RELIEF FROM UNFAIR TAXATION.

Constitutional amendments are being given thorough attention by farmers of the country. In Ohio, Hon. F. A. Derthick, master of the State Grange, in discussing a proposition to permit of classification of the sources of tax revenue, said:

"There is a common ground upon which we can all stand. We must have in increasing amount of revenue, and that means a more just return of the property in the state. Where is the injustice of laying a reasonable tax on the deposits reported by the banks of the state, the same to be charged to depositors? True, not all depositors are residents of Ohio, but they enjoy the protection of our laws and in large measure draw their interest from our people."

"This could, at least, be done with resident depositors and they would be relieved from the temptation to commit the crime of perjury."

The Kentucky Grange.

The Kentucky State Grange had this same subject before it at the meeting held in Frankfort October 21 to 23, 1907. Mr. F. P. Wolcott, Master of the State Grange, discussed the question in a very interesting manner, as follows:

"The order has been most active in behalf of the just regulation of taxation, recognizing that the farmer is losing more from our present system and has more to gain from the establishment of a just and equitable system of taxation than has any other class of citizens. The order in representing the agricultural class, always endeavors to be fair and honorable with all other interests, and has the right to demand like treatment in return. In nearly every state in the Union the cry has been loud against unjust revenue laws, and steps are being taken to remedy the evils.

"Various State Granges have, by their action, declared it wrong to legislate into the organic laws of a state any provision which shall exempt from taxation property aggregating vast sums, in the possession of the wealthy, and often kept by them invisible, thus leaving the small holdings of the masses of people of moderate means to bear the burden of double taxation.

"The present constitution of Kentucky binds us to the general property tax—that is, to the system of levying the same tax upon all classes of property for all purposes. There should be an amendment to our constitution which will allow the legislature to separate the sources of revenue—that is, to raise the state revenue from certain classes of property, leaving other classes of property to be taxed for local purposes only.

"It has been argued by some that this would throw too much power into the hands of the legislature. Should such an amendment prevail, then would it devolve upon the voters of the state to pay stricter attention to the selection of their representatives than has obtained in the past in both city and country.

"The Kentucky State Development association and other organizations have honored the Grange by placing upon its joint committee on taxation, a member of this order as representative of the agricultural interests of the state, and it is important that the views and demands of the farmers be clearly defined at this state session.

It is recommended that this body promptly and emphatically take action in favor of just and equitable revenue laws, and for the establishment of an official tax commission, to be composed of five members—four representing respectively the great industries, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce, and a fifth member, noted for the highest integrity and for superior legal ability.

Total for farmers

52.7

Town lots

32.5

Town personality

14.3

Total town property

47.3

In arriving at the percentage of money, etc., set down as given in by farmers for taxation, only that given

TAX CONFERENCE

Students of National Fame Will Discuss Taxation at Columbus.

In response to a call in August by Governor Harris of Ohio, there will be held in Columbus, Ohio, November 12, a national conference of the National Tax association. Delegates have been appointed to this meeting by the governors of all the states, and it will, in addition, be attended by many tax experts from all over the country. The discussions will take a wide range, covering every phase of the question of taxation.

Such a gathering as that which is to be held in Columbus will result in disseminating a great deal of information on the subject of methods of taxation and is bound to stimulate still further the interest in this reform.

Governor Beckham has appointed three gentlemen to represent the state of Kentucky. It is very much to be hoped that they will attend, as Kentucky has as great an interest as any other state in this question and very much greater interest than some other states that have made more progress than we have toward a better tax system.

The Proposed Reforms.

The purpose of the conference are thus announced:

To secure an authoritative and an exhaustive discussion of the subject of state and local taxation in all of its details.

To produce a volume of proceedings containing the best thought of those who, by reason of their special educational training and practical experience, are qualified to speak with authority upon the special branch of the subject they may elect to discuss.

To furnish to the members of the legislatures of the several states a concrete, up-to-date statement of the economic and business principles that should be applied in state and local tax legislation, to be used as a guide for their action when considering proposals to improve the tax laws of their respective states and in the administration of the same.

By this means to secure the application of correct economic and business principles in all tax legislation, and thus develop a high degree of uniformity in the tax laws of the several states.

By securing uniformity in state tax laws, to eliminate the evil of changes in legal residence and in the location of business undertakings induced by differences in state tax laws, and to create conditions of high value in aid of the effective and economical management of the financial affairs of all states and local governments.

The following partial list of papers and their authors shows that the discussions at this conference of the many branches of the subject of state and local taxation will command the attention of the intelligent public throughout the country:

The Topics Proposed.

"Separation of State and Local Revenues." By Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York city.

"Separation of State and Local Revenues." By Professor T. S. Adams, Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis.

"Taxation of Public Service Corporations." By Carl C. Pfehn, professor of finance and statistics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; expert on taxation and public finance, state of California commission on revenue and taxation.

"Taxation of Public Service Corporations." By Professor Adam Shortt, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; member of tax commission, province of Ontario.

"Outline of a Model System of State and Local Taxation." By Lawson Dry, president of board of taxes and assessment, New York city.

"Home Rule in Taxation." By Solomon Wolf, member of Louisiana state tax commission, New Orleans, La.

"Enoch Ensey's Contribution to Taxation Literature." By M. E. Ingalls, chairman executive committee, C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad company, Cincinnati, O.

"Incidence of Taxation." By A. C. Pleydell, secretary of New York Tax Reform Association, New York city.

"Substitutes for Personal Property Tax." By Harry G. Friedman, New York city.

"The Economical and Statistical Value of Uniform State Laws on the Subject of State and Local Taxation." By L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the bureau of the census, Washington, D. C.

"Methods of Assessment, as Applied to Several Classes of Subjects." By James E. Boyle, professor of economics and political science, State University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

"Taxation of Incomes." By Charles Leo Raper, professor of political economy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

"Unit Rule." By William O. Matthews, attorney of Ohio Tax League, Cleveland, O.

"The Single Tax." By C. B. Fifield, president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, Boston, Mass.

"Relation of Taxation to the Credit System." By W. G. Langworthy Taylor, professor political economy and commerce, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

"Taxation of Money and Credits." By Frank G. Pierce, secretary of the League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown, Ia.

TALK ABOUT TAXES

Various State Grangers On the Subject.

Demand For Study of the Question by the Farmer For His Own Interest.

The farmers composing the Grange, an organization that has done much to study the real interests of the farmer, has been taking a good deal of interest in the subject of taxation lately and some very pertinent utterances on this question have been given out in the addresses of the Masters at annual sessions of various state Granges.

At a recent meeting of the Washington State Grange, the Master gave considerable attention to the question of taxation. He said, in part:

"I urge every Grange in this state to take up the study of taxation in all its phases earnestly and seriously during the coming year, for I feel strongly that we farmers have hardly realized the importance of thoroughly understanding the fundamental principles of taxation."

"In considering the subject of state taxes, in the brief time I have been able to give it since my mind has been fully aroused to its importance, I have come to doubt very much the wisdom of our present method of assessing state taxes. Section 2 of Article 7 of our state constitution is as follows:

"The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money." (This is the general property tax similar to Kentucky.)

"The above constitutional provision is similar to that of many of the western states and enjoins a system of taxation which has been tried in practically all the states of the Union. It requires the application of the same rules of taxation to forms of property totally different in character. Most of the older states, such as New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have constitutions which impose no restraint on the power of the legislature, or very little more restraint than that imposed by the federal constitution. Those states have developed systems of taxation more in harmony with modern conditions.

"The attempt to tax all kinds of property by the same rules, has in all times, and in all countries, imposed heavier burdens upon rural districts than cities, and in a large degree has measured the tax to be paid by each citizen by the amount of his consumption, rather than by the opportunity he enjoys to acquire wealth under the protection of the state.

"The plan adopted by our neighbor, Oregon, is to apportion the state tax in proportion to the revenue raised by each county. Oregon made the mistake of not carrying out the principle to its logical conclusion. The tax should be apportioned in proportion to the entire revenue raised by each county, and all the taxing districts within each county.

"It is very easy to see that the more highly developed and more densely populated a county may be, the more money it needs for local purposes in proportion to its taxable values, and the greater is the power to pay taxes. The tax apportioned in this manner will shift from the poorer and remote rural counties the burden they now bear, and impose it on the more thickly settled and prosperous counties. This change would do away with the universal temptation to undervalue property in order to shift the state tax to other communities. A study of the experience of other states shows that one of the greatest evils has been this incentive to undervalue. It produces inequality and dissatisfaction, if not downright fraud."

The Ohio State Grange.

In Ohio they are proposing an amendment to the constitution that will permit of a classification of the sources of revenue, such as is now in effect in Pennsylvania. The difficulty with the Ohio constitution is exactly similar to that in Kentucky. They are proposing there an amendment to the constitution which will make it read this way:

"Taxes shall be levied at a uniform rate upon all property of the same class." The Ohio constitution now requires that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property, the provision being similar to that of the constitution of Kentucky. The Master, Honorable F. A. Derthick, commenting upon the proposed amendment to the constitution, said:

"To pull up every stake in our constitution seems heroic treatment, and if done would throw upon the people added responsibility in the selection of their representatives. If classification is to be the plan adopted, it should be left to a commission of at least five members appointed by the governor, one from each of the four sisters, whose combined efforts have made us all we are—one from manufacture, one from mining, one from commerce, one from agriculture. This board should be reinforced by the appointment of a member of well-known integrity and great legal ability.

"The farmers are not committed to the idea of classification, but we wish to join in the study of tax revision.

The Ohio State Grange, assembled in annual session, December 11 to 13, 1906, by a unanimous vote expressed

the desire of an organized body of taxpayers, fifty thousand strong, to co-operate with all other interests in devising a tax system that shall be just

and fair to every legitimate interest in the state."



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THE NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is the best of all magazines published for women and the home. It is an absolute authority in matters of dress; it is filled with household helps; it covers the entire field of feminine interest. Every issue contains

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Dorothy's Dilemma.

by CECILY ALLEN.

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"Have you a raincoat and a heavy veil, Dorothy?" inquired Mrs. Dalrymple anxiously.

"Yes, mother," replied Dorothy mechanically without glancing up from the time table from which she was endeavoring to extract information regarding the trains to Oakdale.

"And plenty of money?"

"Money—and my check book. Really, mother, you'll be asking me next, as you did in my old Sunday school days, whether I have a clean handkerchief." She tossed the time card aside in despair.

"There is no such train as a 3:06."

"I just knew it!" wailed Mrs. Dalrymple in a melancholy sort of triumph. "I never should have tried to take Carleton's message over the phone. A telephone does rattle me so."

Dorothy crossed the room and patted her mother's cheek reassuringly.

"There, there, mumsey, don't fret. I am now at the age of discretion. If you misunderstood Carleton's invitation no great harm will be done. I know my way home, but I am sure it must have been for this afternoon, for the golf tournament is on tomorrow, and they said all along that they wanted me to be sure to see it."

The house telephone announced that Miss Dalrymple's hansom was at the door. And down to the hansom flitted Dorothy, her mother attending her to the very door of the elevator.

"I can't help feeling anxious about this trip, dear," she murmured. "I always do get things twisted over the telephone."

Dorothy handed her bag to the ubiquitous colored boy and gave her mother a farewell peck of a kiss.

"Mumsey, if you don't stop worrying about me we will both have nervous prostration. Remember, I've been in New York now three months and have cut my wisdom teeth. Goodby, and send my love to 'daddy' when you write."

Admiring eyes followed Dorothy's slender, lithe figure out to the waiting hansom. The clear eyed, whole souled western heiress was extremely popular with the hotel staff.

"Western brains, breeze and bullion, but eastern breeding," the key clerk remarked to the stenographer. And the white faced stenographer sighed and wondered how it would feel to have her face kissed by prairie breezes and her lot lightened by western made dollars.

Dorothy, all unconscious of the feelings of envy and longing she had excited in another's breast, leaned back in the hansom and thought how differently this trip had been planned only a few weeks before. The Carleton Morgans, both golf enthusiasts, had arranged to entertain a house party at their Oakdale home during the golf tournament. There were to be eight congenial souls under a roof tree famous for grateful shadows, conducive to matchmaking. To be sure, Dorothy did not play golf, did not even understand the mysteries of the game; but, then, neither did Jimmy Morgan brother of her host. Jimmy said one enthusiast in the family was enough. Somebody had to stay sane and play more important games. At the time he spoke the game uppermost in his mind was the world old game of winning hearts, or, more properly speaking, a heart, the heart of Dorothy Dalrymple. And for a time it had seemed as if no congenial house party with a tactful hostess was essential to bring matters to a climax.

Things were all coming his way when the inevitable dam which will crop up in the course of true love's stream turned and twisted his plans in such a fashion that he sat at his desk one morning reading over and over Miss Dorothy Dalrymple's chillingly polite regrits to his invitation for a little dinner and theater party. It mattered not what evil spirit had whispered unjust things in Dorothy's ear. Certain insinuations circulated among his friends that Jimmy Morgan would have good use of Papa Dalrymple's generous bank account made that young man glisten under her eur note like a West Pointer before the officer of the day. He would ask no explanation, and she offered none.

And here was the day of the house party which she had alternately dreaded and anticipated for one long week. Well, at least she would show Mr. Morgan that a western girl did not wear her heart on her sleeve.

"Oakdale!" shouted the conductor just as she reached this laudable decision.

She stood on the platform amid the bags which the porter had arranged at her feet. Various carriages and cars ranged up beside the depot, but there was no sign of a messenger from the Carleton Morgans. Yet she had made the 3:16 train, the nearest hour to the one named by her mother, 3:06.

"One by one the carriages, traps and cars filled with residents or guests. More than one curious glance was aimed at the tall, well clad figure of the puzzled girl, and then as the last private vehicle rolled away she summoned a small boy and had her luggage carried to the village hack.

"Out to Morgan's? One dollar each way," said the wily Jehu, carefully refraining from mentioning the fact that he had seen the Morgans, outfitted with a suspicious number of bags, leaving Oakdale by the 10:34 train that very morning.

And in his ancient vehicle did Dor-

othy arrive at the aristocratic door of

the Carleton Morgans, there to be met by an outwardly placid but inwardly perturbed butler.

No; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were not at home. They had gone to Southampton to spend the week end with Mrs. Morgan's married sister. No; they had left no message. No; the Oakdale golf tourney was not until the next Friday and Saturday. No; Mrs. Morgan's maid was not in. She had gone with her mistress to Southampton. Would Miss Dalrymple stop long enough for a cup of tea? It was a raw day.

With the last statement Miss Dalrymple agreed, but she did not care for tea. She wanted to get back to town, not to tell her mother what she thought of persons who got telephone messages tangled up, but—well, just to forget this double disappointment. Of course there was enough to see and do in New York, but she never had seen a golf tournament, and it was embarrassing to face this calm mannered butler in the role of a heedless child who had made a mistake about her invitation. And then there was Jimmy! Perhaps Jimmy might have had an explanation to offer, and now it was pushed a whole week into the future, and weeks are long when love is young.

She climbed into the village hack, and back to the town right in the teeth of an ugly east wind they rode. The girl writhed and the man jubilant at his shrewdness in recognizing the psychological moment for not telling all he knew.

At the depot once more Miss Dalrymple drew out her purse. The money pocket contained \$2, a dime, two subway tickets and a tiny gold glove button. If she paid the driver \$2 for her round trip ride she would have 10 cents and two subway tickets with which to purchase her ticket back to town. Then a brilliant idea came to her. She would buy her ticket with a check. She gave the driver the two dollar bill with the dime for a tip.

When the 4:17 train from town pulled into the station a square shouldered, forceful looking chap dived into the depot and made for the ticket window.

Coming into the gloomy room, he did not see very clearly the tall figure which stood in his way.

The station agent was saying: "I would be very glad to oblige you if you could find any one to identify you, but it is against our rules. Good afternoon, Mr. Morgan. Want to use the telephone?"

The tall figure swung around.

"Oh, Carleton, I am so glad!"

Then sudden silence on the part of the two young people and wonder on the part of the station agent. The young man was the first to recover.

"May I usurp my brother's place and be of service to you?" he asked, rather distantly.

Dorothy flushed, then paled, but finally her face set resolutely.

"Yes; I have made a mistake regarding the date of the tournament, and, worse still, I brought only a little cash, and this gentleman will not accept a check, and I want to get home."

Her glance fell, and Jimmy Morgan had a chance to bite his lip before he spoke, without a trace of amusement in his tones.

"You've just missed a train to town, and there will not be another for an hour. I was just about to telephone for my brother's car. Please let me take you back to town that way. See, the sun is coming out."

Dorothy gripped her empty purse and murmured, "I think I had better—"

"Go by automobile. I thought you'd agree with me," interrupted Jimmy smoothly, and while Dorothy drew a quick, amazed breath he picked up the telephone transmitter.

The car was deep in the gloom of the Long Island ferryboat when Dorothy, trying to break an eloquent silence, murmured: "I don't see how I ever made a mistake about the date. Carleton must have meant for me to go with them to Southampton. Mother never does catch messages over the phone."

"Heaven bless her for that and my sudden whim for quiet night at Carleton's. Otherwise there is no telling, but it is all right now, dear."

Dorothy gripped her empty purse and murmured, "I think I had better—"

"No, only till we—are inside our own parlor," replied Dorothy in her old, mischievous, teasing way, with the result that Jimmy felt that he really could not wait, and what the passing deck hand saw sent him on his way grinning.

A Queer New England Betrothal.

Hawthorne found romance on the shores of old New England, and there is a good deal of it unmined in the modern life of the Yankees. The following story of love and marriage, strange as it may seem is true:

Years ago a summer boarder at a cottage on a point of land which formed the protecting arm of the harbor of a fishing town in Massachusetts was shown a girl baby only a few months old. He looked at the babe and admired, then said to the mother:

"Will you give me that babe for my wife?"

"No, only till we—are inside our own parlor," replied Dorothy in her old, mischievous, teasing way, with the result that Jimmy felt that he really could not wait, and what the passing deck hand saw sent him on his way grinning.

The conditions of the singular betrothal were observed. The girl baby grew up, and summer after summer the young man courted her. When she was eighteen he married her, and not till then did she know that she had been betrothed to her husband while in her cradle. Can old romance be more romantic than this story of a New England fishing town?—Exchange.

An Ant Story.

Something new and interesting about ants was recently learned by a florist. For a week or so he had been bothered by ants that got into boxes of seeds which rested on a shelf.

To get rid of the ants he put into execution an old plan, which was to place a meaty bone close by, which the ants soon covered, deserting the boxes of seeds.

As soon as the bone became thickly inhabited by the little creepers the florist tossed it into a tub of water. The ants having been washed off, the bone was again put in use as trap.

The florist thought himself that he would save trouble by placing the bone in the center of a sheet of fly paper, believing that the ants would get caught on the stick fly paper while trying to reach the food. But the florist was surprised to find that the ants, upon discovering the nature of the paper trap, formed a working force and built a path on the paper clear to the bone.

The material for the work was sand, secured from a little pile near by. For hours the ants worked, and when the path was completed they made their way over its dry surface in couples, at a march, to the bone.—Nature.

A Famous Sea Battle.

The famous battle of Trafalgar took place off the Spanish coast Oct. 21, 1805.

The French and Spaniards had thirty-three ships, the English twenty-seven. The French-Spanish loss in ships was twenty, the English loss none, though one ship was badly damaged; French-Spanish loss in men, killed and drowned, 4,395; wounded, 2,538; total, 6,933; English loss, killed, wounded and drowned, 1,609. The political result of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar was the complete dismemberment of Napoleon's plans regarding the descent upon England. The emperor's plan was for Villeneuve, upon his return from the West Indies, to unite with the twenty-two ships at Brest and safeguard the strait of Dover until he could get his army on English soil; Napoleon's purpose was to start from Boulogne with six army corps, the imperial guard and 12,000 cavalry, aggregating some 175,000 men, to be taken across in some 2,500 transports and flatboats, when he would march direct on London. All this was made impossible by the victory of Trafalgar.—New York American.

His Salt Water Pond.

Thomas W. Mulford, the Alameda county pioneer rancher, was immensely proud of his place and the diversity of the crops he could command from its soil. Mulford maintained that the produce of his acres was sufficient to supply every want of an epicure. Once, years ago, while entertaining a party of barley buyers of the famous Guinness' stout malthouse of Dublin, which concern bought the crops of barley raised by Mulford, he spread a Mulford feast. There were oysters on the table and clams in the chowder, trout from the skillet and shad on the plank; the olive trees that furnished the oil shaded the dining room window; the wheat and the beet sugar fields lay within the vista. Little brothers of the sucking pig grunted complacently in the sty while their kin were served roasted for the edification of Dublin palates. The slopes near the house bore the grapes from which the claret and sauterne were made. It was easy to believe in the nuts, raisins, oranges and lemons, and Mulford paraded his little coffee shrub for the Irishmen.

A new Democratic party has been born—the Social Democratic party. It is aggressive and progressive. It stands for collectivism and co-operation for labor. The Republican party is aggressive and progressive. It stands for collectivism and co-operation for capital. There you are. The Socialist party is the logical party of labor. The Republican party is the logical party of capital. The Republican party will introduce great reforms. The socialist party will inaugurate revolution. The battle royal will be between these parties.

Respectfully,

W. H. CUNDIFF.

We do not endorse Mr. Cundiff's article in its entirety. The Republican party has always favored co-operation of labor and is no more the logical party of capital than it is the logical party of labor.—Editor.

Ohio Circuit Court Common-wealth Docket.

FIRST DAY.

3369 Commonwealth vs. W. E. Russell

4340 Commonwealth vs. James Espy

4313 Commonwealth vs. James Espy

4344 Commonwealth vs. James Espy

4345 Commonwealth vs. James Espy

4449 Commonwealth vs. R. W. Ragland

4450 Commonwealth vs. Ab Morrison

4451 Commonwealth vs. Ebb Allen

4454 Commonwealth vs. F. D. McNally

4480 Commonwealth vs. Ossley Hall

4485 Commonwealth vs. Leslie Hines

4489 Commonwealth vs. Will Duke

4499 Commonwealth vs. Will Duke

4500 Commonwealth vs. Ottis Daugherty

4502 Commonwealth vs. Ebb House

4503 Commonwealth vs. Sam Riley

4505 Commonwealth vs. Zeb Graves

4507 Commonwealth vs. Clyde Zackery

4514 Commonwealth vs. Ming Rogers

4516 Commonwealth vs. Roxey Rogers

4520 Commonwealth vs. N. G. Boswell

and G. W. Cooper.

4521 Commonwealth vs. Walter Midkiff

John Tunstall, Nathan Baize and

Mack Griffith.

4527 Commonwealth vs. Beulah Garrett

4528 Commonwealth vs. Harrison Willoughby

4529 Commonwealth vs. Will Evans

4530 Commonwealth vs. Minnie Jarvis

4533 Commonwealth vs. Frank Bartlett

4535 Commonwealth vs. Flora Burden

4536 Commonwealth vs. Flora Burden

4537 Commonwealth vs. Ellis Burden

4540 Commonwealth vs. James O'Dell

4541 Commonwealth vs. Remus Fielden

4542 Commonwealth vs. Charles Peach

4543 Commonwealth vs. Tom Coghill

4544 Commonwealth vs. Andy Peach

4545 Commonwealth vs. I. C. R. R. Co.

4546 Commonwealth vs. Shulte Bishop

4548 Commonwealth vs. Shulte Bishop

4549 Commonwealth vs. James Bennett

4549 Commonwealth vs. Ramie Burdett

4550 Commonwealth vs. Geo. Herman

Hedden.

4551 Commonwealth vs. I. C. R. R. Co.

SECOND DAY.

4397 Commonwealth vs. R. Flem

Stevens.

Berkshire Manners.

Mary Russell Mitford used to de-

clare that there was no place in England like her "sunny Berkshire."

As to the country people, they were un-